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WELFARE in REVIEW

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Opportunities for Older Americans

When President Johnson proclaimed May as Senior Citizens Month, he set the theme as "Opportunities for Older Americans." The President's proclamation challenges all of us to move forward as rapidly and effectively as possible in helping older people find fuller and more satisfying lives. We have far to go in achieving these objectives, but happily 1964 finds us with unprecedented resources for the task.

One major area for progress is the extension of a widening variety of services to those in need of them. Senior Citizens Month in 1964 sees us well launched on a program to give the concept of welfare the broad definition and interpretation which rightfully belong to it. The Welfare Administration--supported by States and communities--has been pushing hard toward this goal and significant starts have been made.

Vendor payments for medical care for old-age assistance recipients are being made in all States and the number providing services for the medically indigent is increasing. In most States, however, the range of services provided is too limited, and the qualifications for eligibility are too limiting. Thousands of older people are doing without the diagnostic, treatment, and restorative services which could return them to the status of healthy, self-sufficient, contributing members of their communities.

Federal statutes now permit public welfare departments to disregard the first $10 of earnings of recipients and one-half of additional earnings up to $40 a month in arriving at amounts to be paid as old-age assistance. Twenty-two States have adopted this regulation.

Our vast new experience, supported by research, has convinced us that all but a small proportion of older people can live independently--as, above all else, most of them wish to do--provided essential services are available when needed. Hence we are engaged in a campaign to encourage States and communities to take advantage of Federal matching formulas for providing homemaker services, counseling and casework services, and other supportive services to older people in their own homes. When such services are available to low-income older people in all 3,000 counties, we shall have gone far toward raising their level of living, relieving the pressure for institutionalization, and reducing the burdens often placed upon adult children and their families.

Thousands of older people live in substandard housing and in circumstances offering little opportunity for maintaining normal activity and social contacts. The Welfare Administration has teamed with the Public Housing Administration in developing a new concept of congregate housing for senior citizens. This program, now underway, enables communities to provide public housing for older people with coordinated health, welfare, and other services for those whose capacities are limited by low income, old age, or physical disability.

Even after this program has taken hold, however, many older people will still be living in inadequate housing. An urgent need is the increase of old-age assistance payments to enable these people to find living quarters which meet realistic standards for safety and decency.

There must be equal concern for those whose physical or mental conditions necessitate their having assistance in managing their affairs or who are obliged to seek care in sheltered living arrangements or nursing homes. Hence we are stressing protective services and are urging States to increase payments for those who require institutional care and to make payments only to nursing homes which meet standards for safety and which provide quality treatment and rehabilitative services.

The extension of public agency responsibilities into the service fields requires State and community mechanisms for systematic planning and program development. It is essential that new and imaginative ways be found to effectively coordinate the activities of agencies, public and private, whose programs dovetail into one another. It is equally important that communities develop information-counseling-referral centers to enable older people to find their way to the services they need. Matching funds are available from the Bureau of Family Services for these purposes. Welfare agencies are being encouraged to participate actively in State and community planning and to create positions for consultants on aging and on community services. The Office of Aging is providing technical assistance to State commissions on aging and other agencies as they become more heavily involved in helping States and communities assess and meet the needs of their older citizens.

The programs we are urging are based upon sound knowledge and are known to be effective. Yet their acceptance by States which may be unfamiliar with them may depend upon local demonstration and evaluation. Funds are available to public welfare agencies for this purpose through the Bureau of Family Services. In other areas of social welfare, however, knowledge is incomplete or lacking altogether. Here, too, we are in a position to make progress, through the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program of the Welfare Administration.

Improvement and broadening of welfare programs are dependent, of course, upon availability of trained personnel. Here, again, Federal support is available, and States are being encouraged to provide training to equip personnel for their new and expanded responsibilities.

The lines of action outlined above do not represent mere pious hopes or even long-range plans. The needs to which they are addressed are present and we now have the resources to meet them. The productive capacity and the output of our Nation's economy continue to reach ever higher levels. We know, beyond peradventure of doubt, that we can afford to provide the financial security and the services essential to good living not only for our older people but for our total population as well.

ELLEN WINSTON, U.S. Commissioner of Welfare

Demonstration Projects in Public Assistance

THE PUBLIC WELFARE AMENDMENTS OF 1962 heralded many new patterns for public welfare agencies. Among them were the special arrangements written into Section 1115 of the Social Security Act for demonstration projects.

The idea of testing new approaches through time-limited demonstrations was not new to public welfare. Special projects in homemaking, training and educating public assistance families, incentive budgeting, employment counseling, physical rehabilitation, and special efforts in behalf of aging citizens had been carried out by public welfare agencies in scattered parts of the nation prior to 1962. Numerous projects, too, had tested the values of reducing caseloads and upgrading staff and supervisory skills. Repeatedly, though, experience with demonstrations highlighted certain problems: (1) the necessity of planning and carrying them out within the framework of the Social Security Act, and (2) the scarcity of State or local funds in some sections of the country at all times, and in all sections some of the time.

Section 1115 of the Social Security Act was enacted to solve these problems. It is a testimony to the atmosphere of change that pervades the social scene as Americans join together in an attempt to reduce, and in the end, do away with absolute poverty. Certainly central to this effort will be the success in securing an adaptive institutional structure: one that generates self-examination, that responds to emerging needs, and that proceeds with orderly testing of promising solutions.

The first provision of Section 1115 guarantees that whenever the requirements imposed on State public assistance programs by sections 102, 402, 1102, 1402, or 1602 would prevent a worthwhile demonstration from being initiated or carried through to completion, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare may waive the requirements. This means, in effect, that demonstrations do not have to be statewide nor necessarily involve a single State agency. Also, different standards of assistance may be used in demonstrations than are in operation in statewide programs. Or certain resources available to families in an approved project may be disregarded in determining their eligibility or the size of the family or individual grant.

A few of the plan requirements, as they are known in public welfare, will never be waived, as they protect basic rights. They include, for example, the right of any individual to apply for assistance and secure a prompt decision regarding his eligibility and the right to appeal an eligibility decision. Certainly they should never represent an impediment to constructive experimentation.

By Winifred Bell, Demonstration Project Specialist in the Bureau of Family Services.

The second provision of Section 1115 permits a wide range of patterns of financing for demonstration projects, including the purchase of services from voluntary nonprofit agencies and organizations. It also allows individuals and families who could not otherwise be covered by the public assistance grants-in-aid to be included in demonstration projects. For example, needy children over 18 years of age, needy aged citizens under 65, or school children who are not in the program of aid to families with dependent children but whose families are nonetheless too poor to pay for textbooks, clothing, or school fees could be included within the groups served by demonstration projects.

This second provision contains much promise for generating flexible innovations. Not only does it open the door to joint cooperative efforts with voluntary agencies and organizations, where a fund of talent, experience, and goodwill is available, but it also makes possible a range of preventive efforts hitherto denied to public welfare. In permitting costs, not regularly reimbursable through the public assistance grants-in-aid, to be reimbursed for an approved demonstration project, public welfare agencies can now enter the scene before crisis precipitates individuals or families into the public assistance caseload. It also means that special efforts can be financed from Federal funds when they show promise of enhancing the AFDC mother's capacities to help her children, care for her home, or prepare herself for self-support. Or that families of unemployed fathers, who are not yet included in the State's public assistance caseload, can be supported while the fathers receive the training, employment counseling, and assistance with job placement necessary to reestablish them as wage earners. Low-income neighborhoods or low-cost housing projects become particularly promising sites for demonstrations approved under Section 1115, since inevitably many of the residents are in marginal economic circumstances which may well be relieved if first-aid efforts can be made to meet the problems as they emerge rather then after the event.

The third provision of Section 1115 authorizes $2 million annually through 1967 so that the Federal Government may pay part or all of the State's normal share in public assistance costs incurred in approved projects. This provision has caused much confusion among public welfare and voluntary agencies which have been accustomed to other research and demonstration project programs funded by the Federal Government. The confusion seems to stem from the fact that the $2 million is not intended to cover part or all of the entire project budget. Rather, these special Federal project funds pay for only a portion or all of the State's usual share in the costs of assistance payments, services, staff training, and other administrative activities. This means that the major portion of Federal funds for demonstration projects is available through the normal matching formulae in the public assistance titles as they operate at all times in meeting the cost of these statewide programs.

Two million dollars is, of course, a considerable amount of money. On the other hand, with 57 State public assistance agencies (some States have more than one agency administering public assistance titles), it is

obvious that if the money is to be divided equitably, only a few projects can be financed at the full 100 percent rate possible under Section 1115. The principle of equity is only one consideration. Some very poor States have had insufficient funds to make more than small ventures into the demonstration area. They may need particular help to finance projects if this handicap is to be overcome. Also, some projects are of such considerable national importance that States which are willing and well prepared to initiate them should not be hampered for lack of public welfare funds. So far as possible, all of these factors will be weighed in selecting projects for full Federal funding.

Approved Projects

The first project to be approved under Section 1115 was in the District of Columbia. A summer employment program funded through the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development was initiated so that low-income youth could be helped to find appropriate jobs during the vacation months. It was soon apparent that unless children in AFDC families were to be treated differently than other children, their summer earnings would have to be disregarded in determining the family's eligibility or the size of the assistance payment. Section 402(a)(7) of the Social Security Act was waived so that they could be part of the peer group, manage their own money, and realize a tangible reward for steady and continuous work. A similar project, which also involves waiving the child's earnings as a resource, is now underway in Cook County, Illinois, in association with the Manpower Development and Training Act Project.

In July 1963 a "Back-to-School" project was designed in the Bureau of Family Services. It was distributed, complete with reporting schedules, to all State public welfare agencies. The hope was that AFDC youth between 13 and 18 years of age would be visited by welfare workers and encouraged to return to school in the fall. If work seemed to be the better alternative, the welfare worker could extend whatever help youth needed in finding appropriate work or receiving necessary vocational training. Despite the short time available to prepare for this project, five State agencies telegraphed the Bureau requesting 100 percent Federal financing in the costs of employing special staff. The "prefabricated package" proved to be an excellent method of eliminating the burden of preparing and reviewing individual project applications, just as it proved helpful in yielding relatively similar types of data from States that undertook the project.

The Back-to-School projects were largely responsible for generating three other demonstrations approved in South Carolina, the District of Columbia, and West Virginia. All involve different methods of helping poor youngsters remain in school. One provides a special fund to finance incidental school expenses, including school clothes, special fees, or textbooks. Another extends work-scholarships to high school students who make satisfactory grades and apply themselves regularly to both school and work. Another tests several patterns of adding to the income of high school students or their families. The object is to learn whether one method or another is more effective in promoting satisfactory school progress and regular attendance.

Demonstration projects approved under Section 1115, Social Security Act, and special project funds approved, April 24, 1964

State	Project title	Date of Project Approval	Amount of special project funds approved
Dist. of Columbia	Summer Job Program	July 1963	None--waiver only
Washington	Inservice Training Program for Selected Experienced Public Assistance Caseworkers	August 1963	$59,097.00
Vermont	Public Welfare Back-to-School Project	August 1963	186.30*
Colorado	Back-to-School	August 1963	1,030.63*
New Mexico	Back-to-School	August 1963	257.17*
Ohio	Back-to-School	August 1963	651.50*
West Virginia	Alternative Method for Review of Continuing Eligibility	December 1963	None--waiver only
West Virginia	Incentive for School Attendance	December 1963	44,125.00
Dist. of Columbia	Work Scholarship--AFDC	January 1964	47,381.00
New Mexico	Joint State AAUW-DPW Project in Aging	December 1963	2,380.00
California	Back-to-School	August 1963	206.25
South Carolina	Special Demonstration Project on Dropouts	April 1964	21,300.00
Illinois	Job Opportunities Through Development of Special Skills	December 1963	None--waiver only
Kentucky	AFDC-UP Demonstration	January 1964	265,000.00
Tennessee	Literacy Project	April 1964	18,066.56
Missouri	University of Missouri School of Social Work Experimental Program	February 1964	16,560.00
New York	Improvement of Public Welfare Administration, State and Local	March 1964	70,362.00
North Carolina	Demonstration in Community Services	April 1964	161,494.00
Alaska	Natural Disaster Rehabilitation	April 1964	232,492.00

*Adjusted to actual expenditure--project completed.

Two projects involve the aged. One in West Virginia will test the utility of a self-administered questionnaire in redetermination of eligibility for old-age assistance. The questionnaire will be followed by interviews in a sample of cases so that its validity can be determined. Individuals filling out the questionnaire will be asked to note whether they need social services, and whenever they do, welfare workers will schedule visits. Since the old-age assistance caseload is relatively stable, it is hoped that a self-administered questionnaire may prove to be a useful time-saving device and perhaps an even more efficient method than interviews for redetermining eligibility as well as funneling social services to the individuals most needing them.

In New Mexico, the American Association of University Women and the Department of Public Welfare are collaborating in an effort to study the social services needed by, and available to, aged residents. By the end of the project it is hoped that county committees will be established to coordinate services to the aged and progress will have been made toward setting up an overall State structure.

Because of the problems in recruiting staff, one of the first projects to be approved is just now getting underway. The Washington State Department of Public Welfare will experiment with a new method of inservice training for experienced workers. Selected workers will divide their time over a 10-month period between a training center and carefully supervised work in their welfare agencies.

The interest in decreasing the educational handicaps of the poor is reflected in the Tennessee Literacy Project, which will provide Federal financing for textbooks, child care, and transportation to public assistance families who participate in literacy classes. Previous experience in the State had shown that failure to make these special arrangements for dependent families resulted in excluding many of them from Tennessee's widespread literacy classes.

The largest project to date is located in Kentucky, where persistent unemployment has caused severe hardship to many families. In order to provide some clues to the potential overall expense and impact of extending AFDC to families of unemployed parents, a project was approved permitting such aid to be provided in nine counties. In most of these counties, community work and training projects are being initiated so that men who have been unemployed for many years will be engaged in productive work, work habits may be restored, rusty skills regained. Because of the general concern about the impact of long-term unemployment on community and family life, the Kentucky Public Welfare Agency and the Sociology Department of the University of Kentucky are cooperating to conduct an evaluation study in conjunction with this project. The Bureau of Family Services has given guidance and support for this additional undertaking.

In Missouri, an accelerated graduate curriculum in social work will be tested. Should it prove to be successful in turning out well-qualified social workers, a new approach to resolving the serious staff shortages that plague public welfare agencies will be available.

Model Projects

Preparation and review of individual applications are time-consuming processes. To lessen the burden on State agencies and the reviewing staff and to emphasize certain recurring and significant problems that need to be solved, the Bureau of Family Services has undertaken the task of designing project outlines. In addition to the Back-to-School project, several "project packages" have been planned. One containing 10 model projects has already been distributed to State welfare directors. These model projects should serve to acquaint the States with illustrative demonstration plans and to stimulate project proposals in line with their particular needs and interests.

Four of the 10 models provide for consultant positions which few States have added to their staffs. These consultants, serving in the areas of aging, recruitment, planning for coordinated community services and mental retardation, would survey the needs and resources of the State, encourage local public welfare agencies to explore the values and possibilities of focusing more of their attention on these problem areas, coordinate public and voluntary efforts, give staff assistance to local and State agencies, develop guidelines, and stimulate demonstration projects in their respective areas.

For State or local public welfare agencies without homemaker services, another project proposes a State consultant or local demonstrations so that families in need of this type of service may secure them through the public welfare department. As with all demonstrations approved under Section 1115, the agency is expected to make efforts after the project is completed to extend homemaker services, should they prove beneficial.

Two project outlines are intended to extend help to young men who have been rejected for military service. It has become increasingly clear that the nation can no longer afford to call men up for service, identify their handicaps, reject them, and then forget them. As one of many efforts to correct this situation, it is proposed that public welfare agencies establish social service units responsible for screening, referral, casework services, coordination, and followup. The men would be referred to the unit at the time they are rejected for military service. In the second project primarily designed for the same group, a public welfare agency might place one of its employees in the public employment agency, in the hope that skilled social service intake interviewing might relieve the problems of finding suitable employment.

Still another model project provides for enriched day care for preschool youngsters from culturally deprived families. As efforts are made to prepare them for more effective participation in regular public schools, their mothers would be brought together in a variety of group activities and discussions under the supervision and guidance of professional experts in the hope that they might gain confidence from sharing their child care problems and acquire new skills in handling them.

The final model is called Project Opportunity. For the superior adolescent in an AFDC family, this demonstration offers the possibility of receiving practical help and encouragement to go to college. Welfare workers are urged to identify youth who are doing well in their high school work, to give them special attention and information about scholarships and other financial aids and to help them find summer employment. For approved projects of this type, part of the expenses for the first year of college can be paid from Federal public assistance funds.

The model projects are brief, but they contain sufficient detail so that the State agencies can determine the size of the project staff and budget, specify the dates and duration of the project, and submit their applications. The review process, too, can be streamlined, since the models have already received official approval.

Other "model project packages" will be distributed to State welfare directors in the near future. Their content reflects the recurring areas of interest expressed over the months by State and local agencies. As new ideas are forthcoming regarding ways of solving or mitigating the problems of public assistance agencies and the families they serve, they too can be outlined and made available for general distribution. Certainly Section 1115 demonstration projects afford opportunities for all public welfare agencies to improve their programs so that the families of the very poor can be encouraged and enabled to join the mainstream of community life, and the agencies themselves may be administered with increasing efficiency and effectiveness.

Book Note

HUMAN AGING: A BIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL STUDY. Edited by J. E. Birren, et al. National Institute of Mental Health, 1963. 328 pp. $3 from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

A landmark report of a major multidisciplinary study of aging conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health. The study, based on a small but rigidly selected sample of healthy aged men living in normal, open communities, attempts to examine both biologic and behavioral aspects of aging and their interaction. In addition to the rejection of subjects with pathological findings, the sample was divided into two groups, optimally healthy subjects and those with mild asymptomatic disease. Analyses were made of the two groups separately. The summary, pointing to a more positive and rewarding concept of the aging process, suggests that although there were some changes which appeared to be related to age rather than to differences in health, individuals who retain their health with advancing age are remarkably "young"; that it is possible that some of the stereotyped declines are associated with disease rather than aging; and that, contrariwise, "psychological reactions to the loss of friends and other environmental supports may amplify if not initiate changes in the older nervous system and thereby the rest of the organism." --Herman Brotman, Office of Aging

Effect of Seasonal Variation in Employment Opportunities on Unemployed-Parent Segment of Aid to Families With Dependent Children

THE UNEMPLOYED-PARENT SEGMENT of aid to families with dependent children, brought within the scope of Federal financial participation in 1961, is highly sensitive to seasonal fluctuations in employment opportunities. This sensitivity is demonstrated by a pattern of declines from winter to summer and increases from summer to winter in the total number of unemployed-parent families assisted. In winter, case openings substantially exceed case closings, while the opposite relationship is found in summer. The employability of parents in unemployed-parent cases is reflected by the relatively rapid rate of case turnover and the high proportion of cases closed because of employment. On the average, cases comprising the unemployed-parent segment receive assistance for less than 9 months, and nearly two-thirds of all case closings among this group occur because the parents obtain jobs.

Prior to May 1961, Federal grants under Title IV of the Social Security Act--grants to States for AFDC--were available only for assistance to children deprived of support or care because of the death, continued absence, or incapacity of a parent. Public Law 87-31, effective May 1961, made a significant change in Federal welfare policy by amending Title IV to make Federal funds available for help to needy children deprived of parental support or care because of a parent's unemployment. This extension of the scope of Federal grants for AFDC, use of which was optional with the States, was initially scheduled to expire at the end of June 1962. However, Public Law 87-543, the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, extended the unemployed-parent provision for 5 years.

For December 1963, 15 States 1/ made payments to 53,600 unemployed-parent families under their AFDC programs (table 1 2/). These families included 304,000 recipients, of whom 202,000 were children. The unemployed-parent families represented 5.5 percent of all AFDC families in the Nation and the recipients in such families 7.6 percent of all AFDC recipients.

By John M. Lynch, Chief, Trends and Interprogram Analysis Group, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Family Services.

1/ Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia.

2/ Parallel information for individual States with unemployed-parent provisions appears each month in table 8 of the "Program and Operating Statistics" section of Welfare in Review.

Although the provision for assistance to unemployed-parent families has been in effect for a relatively short time, it is clear that this segment of the AFDC caseload has a high degree of sensitivity to seasonal fluctuations in employment opportunities. The unemployed-parent group of AFDC families is also characterized by a relatively rapid rate of case turnover and a consistently high proportion of case closings resulting from the procurement of employment by parents.

Seasonal Variation

The sensitivity of the unemployed-parent segment to seasonal fluctuations in employment opportunities is reflected by decreases each year from winter to summer in the total number of unemployed-parent families assisted and by seasonal shifts in the relationship between the number of cases opened and the number of cases closed. Although the number of States implementing the provision for aiding unemployed-parent families was unchanged from December 1961 through June 1962, the total number of such families aided continued to rise through March and then dropped substantially through August. From December 1961 through March 1962 the total unemployed-parent caseload rose from 49,000 to 63,000. In the next 5 months a contraction of more than a fourth occurred, reducing the total of such cases to the August level of 45,000--the low point for the calendar year. Only a quarter of the decline from June to July resulted from discontinuance of aid to unemployed-parent families by two States--Delaware and Washington 3/.

Again in 1962-63, reflecting the impact of winter reductions in employment opportunities, the total unemployed-parent caseload rose from less than 46,000 in September 1962 to more than 65,000 in March 1963. Thereafter, the total declined through September, when the low for 1963 of 48,000 cases was recorded. The unemployed-parent caseload remained fairly stable in October and November, but a sharp rise in December brought the total for the latter month to nearly 54,000 4/.

Changes in the relationship between the numbers of cases opened and closed also reflect the sensitivity of the unemployed-parent segment of the AFDC caseload to seasonal variation in employment (table 2). In winter, openings exceed closings, while the reverse is true in the summer months. In January and December of both 1962 and 1963, the number of unemployed-parent cases opened during the month was more than double the number of such cases that were closed. In contrast, the largest relative excesses of closings over openings occurred in May and June of 1962 and in April and May of 1963. For April 1963 the number of closings was almost double the number of openings and for May 1963 closings were more than twice as numerous as openings.

3/ Delaware resumed payments to such families in September 1962 and Washington reinstituted its unemployed-parent provision in July 1963.

4/ The above-described fluctuations for the latter half of calendar year 1962 and for calendar year 1963 were affected relatively little by changes occurring within this period in the number of States with unemployed parent provisions in effect.

Rate of Case Turnover

Unemployed-parent cases, on the average, receive AFDC for relatively short periods of time--between 8 and 9 months 5/. This average period of time is substantially less than half the median length of time of 2.1 years for all cases receiving AFDC.

Employment as a Reason for Closing Unemployed-Parent Cases

Throughout the period in which the unemployed-parent provision has been in effect, the large majority of closings of unemployed-parent cases have resulted because parents obtained employment (table 2). Employment of a parent accounted for 67.4 percent of all closings in the period May-December 1961, 64.3 percent in 1962, and 65.3 percent in 1963. The proportions who returned to former employment, who obtained employment through Employment Security referrals, and who obtained employment through other sources also have changed but little from one period to another. For 1963 the proportions were 20.8 percent for those who returned to former employment, 3.7 percent for those who obtained employment through Employment Security referrals, and 40.9 percent for those who obtained employment through other sources. The magnitude of the last-specified group indicates a high degree of initiative on the part of parents in seeking employment. The overall proportion of case closings resulting from employment of a parent (nearly always the father) is also impressive because the fathers in unemployed-parent families have limited chance for employment in today's preponderantly high-skilled jobs. Their educational attainment generally is low, and a large proportion of them fall in unskilled or low-skilled occupational groups.

The data also indicate a willingness among the parents to accept help in obtaining employment or in preparing for employment. Only 4 percent of all unemployed-parent case closings in 1963 stemmed from a parent's refusal to accept suitable employment, to work on a community work or training program of a State or local public assistance agency, or to accept vocational retraining.

5/ Estimated on the basis of the relationship between the average monthly total number of cases open during the month and the average monthly number of cases closed during the month in the calendar years 1962 and 1963.

Table 1. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, May 1961-December 1963 1/

Year and month	Number of States	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients
			Total 2/	Children	
1961:					
May	4	15,460	72,317	56,896	$1,476,234
June	6	23,510	112,343	88,933	3,282,048
July	11	28,047	132,522	104,721	4,119,886
August	13	36,374	170,511	134,847	5,503,629
September	13	38,750	180,453	142,418	5,808,281
October	14	40,039	186,256	147,059	6,309,423
November	14	43,524	200,790	158,324	6,669,279
December	15	48,982	224,791	176,850	7,369,529
1962:					
January	15	55,535	255,413	200,902	8,305,844
February	15	60,640	278,884	219,521	9,279,184
March	15	62,877	287,023	225,613	9,860,187
April	15	60,354	276,079	217,654	9,577,424
May	15	56,405	257,824	204,196	9,059,258
June	15	51,843	237,272	188,289	8,313,674
July	13	45,962	211,312	167,835	7,489,310
August	13	45,385	208,817	164,777	7,786,060
September	14	45,555	210,919	167,059	7,663,073
October	14	46,630	257,720	170,892	8,005,944
November	14	49,240	271,575	180,289	8,305,932
December	14	53,373	297,018	194,673	8,987,674
1963:					
January	14	61,113	337,932	222,358	10,153,621
February	15	64,109	357,258	234,718	10,579,347
March	15	65,405	364,893	239,589	11,067,325
April	15	63,231	354,140	232,896	10,567,699
May	15	57,880	326,236	215,048	9,564,056
June	15	53,557	300,373	198,802	8,682,201
July	16	52,162	293,648	194,635	8,311,637
August	16	50,604	285,420	188,468	8,222,180
September	16	48,314	274,023	181,461	8,018,353
October	16	48,358	274,899	182,117	8,099,924
November	15	48,847	278,546	184,734	8,262,109
December	15	53,562	304,237	201,608	9,197,112

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

Table 2. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Cases authorized for assistance during the month and cases discontinued for assistance during the month, classified by reason for closing, by month, May 1961-December 1963

Year and month	Cases authorized for assistance	Cases discontinued for assistance										
		Number 1/	Percent discontinued because--									
			Parent obtained employment			Parent refused to accept suitable employment		Refused to accept work on community work or training program	Refused to accept vocational retraining	Received subsistence grant under Manpower Development and Training Program	No longer an eligible child in home	Other reasons
			Returned to former employment	Employment Security referral	Other source of employment	Employment Security referral	Other source of employment					
1961:												
May.....	19,480	1,599	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	---	---	---	(2/)	(2/)
June.....	8,152	3,086	28.5	1.7	35.1	.2	.8	---	---	---	.2	28.5
July.....	6,194	3,235	27.3	1.8	40.6	.5	.7	---	---	---	.7	28.4
August....	11,531	4,151	23.9	3.3	40.8	.6	1.3	---	---	---	.7	29.5
September.	6,812	4,366	21.5	4.3	41.2	.6	1.4	---	---	---	.4	30.5
October...	6,376	5,015	21.7	3.6	43.2	.6	1.5	---	---	---	.6	28.8
November..	7,335	4,308	17.2	3.7	47.4	1.1	2.6	---	---	---	.7	27.4
December..	8,134	3,555	18.5	3.5	42.1	.6	2.1	---	---	---	1.4	31.9
1962:												
January...	10,098	4,487	21.4	3.8	35.4	.8	1.9	---	---	---	1.0	34.8
February..	9,526	4,900	20.6	3.4	37.0	1.2	2.8	---	---	---	1.1	33.9
March.....	7,552	7,481	23.4	3.2	37.9	.9	2.3	---	---	---	1.1	31.1
April.....	5,322	7,994	27.0	3.3	41.1	.9	1.9	---	---	---	.9	25.0
May.....	5,266	8,289	20.8	3.4	43.9	.8	2.0	---	---	---	.7	24.5
June.....	5,296	9,194	17.7	2.8	40.8	1.0	2.7	---	---	---	.6	31.4
July.....	4,573	6,917	15.2	2.5	43.5	1.8	3.6	---	---	---	1.0	30.8
August....	5,714	5,569	17.0	3.5	43.0	1.3	1.7	---	---	---	.7	30.1
September.	5,227	5,416	17.1	3.8	45.0	1.3	2.6	---	---	---	1.1	28.3
October...	6,495	5,189	15.9	4.4	44.9	1.8	3.3	---	---	---	1.4	27.6
November..	7,463	4,728	16.5	5.4	42.2	.9	2.4	.5	.6	---	3.1	27.8
December..	8,985	4,078	17.8	4.7	37.5	1.0	2.6	.3	.5	---	1.1	33.8
1963:												
January...	11,265	4,922	19.1	3.3	34.4	1.1	1.7	.3	(3/)	(3/)	1.0	39.0
February..	8,633	5,896	20.9	2.8	31.8	1.0	1.9	.3	(3/)	.1	.8	40.2
March.....	7,681	7,136	23.5	3.1	32.2	1.2	1.8	.4	(3/)	.2	.9	36.7
April.....	5,313	10,132	27.5	2.8	36.4	2.3	1.8	.7	(3/)	.1	.7	27.7
May.....	4,772	10,628	26.1	3.6	41.8	.9	2.0	.6	.1	(3/)	.6	24.4
June.....	4,180	7,754	21.9	3.9	44.0	.9	2.5	.6	.1	.5	.7	24.8
July.....	5,458	6,355	18.4	4.1	44.7	1.1	2.1	.8	.1	.2	.9	27.7
August....	5,516	6,267	16.9	3.1	44.9	1.2	1.9	1.0	.1	.3	.8	29.7
September.	4,934	5,759	14.8	4.5	48.0	1.3	2.4	1.0	.1	.1	1.3	26.5
October...	5,713	5,899	13.5	5.4	48.0	1.1	2.1	.8	.2	.3	.9	27.7
November..	6,509	4,638	17.6	4.8	46.1	.7	2.4	.8	.1	.2	1.6	25.9
December..	10,754	4,482	18.2	3.3	41.1	.8	1.4	1.0	.1	.1	1.3	32.5

1/ For 5.4 percent of the case closings in 1961 and 1.9 percent of those in 1962, the reason for discontinuance of assistance was not reported.
2/ Data not reported on reasons for discontinuance of assistance.
3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Evaluating Juvenile Delinquency Demonstration Projects

Some Problems and Issues

IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL ACTION wherein solutions to social problems are suggested and given a trial, there is an increasingly fashionable mode of operation. It is called the demonstration or demonstration project. It differs from traditional research projects in that the emphasis is on action implemented to attain an objective or series of objectives under actual field conditions. Here, rigorous controls meeting the canons of scholarly research are difficult to establish. Demonstrations are academically impure also because of pressures to produce results that might be preliminary to greater communitywide actions. The demonstration is thus analagous to a pilot plant where unanticipated production problems are noted and solved before large-scale operations are begun.

In the demonstration projects of the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development we have adopted the approach of applied science in that, while the objectives of a project may be manifold, they are related in a variety of ways to the major objective of reducing delinquency. At times it has been difficult to keep this in mind, because many of the techniques suggested toward this end may be equally important as ends in themselves. Thus, for example, the broadening of youth opportunities in employment, the reduction of school dropout rates, and the improvement of social services and the broadening of their scope would be worthwhile even if they were not also important ways of affecting changes in juvenile delinquency.

One of the best ways of insuring clarity of the demonstration and maintaining the integrity of its operation is to have a clear statement of its objectives, with a rationale which interrelates these objectives, thereby providing a strategy for program activities. Correspondingly, the degree to which a demonstration has accomplished its objectives and the means by which these objectives were attained need to be assessed. This is essentially the task of evaluation 1/. How well does a program work, and does it work the way it was designed to work? These are the basic questions which evaluation seeks to answer.

By Israel Gerver, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Welfare Administration.

1/ For a discussion of the logic and design of evaluation, see Herzog, Elizabeth: Some Guidelines for Evaluative Research. Children's Bureau, 1959, and Hyman, Herbert, Wright, Charles R., and Hopkins, Terrence: Applications of Methods of Evaluation, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1962.

In our projects the task of evaluation has several components. Furthermore, distinctive differences among communities suggest that an evaluation procedure useful for one situation may not always be the most efficient and effective one for another. In addition, theories about the causes of delinquency, its definition with respect to the range and kinds of misbehavior, and the implications for the kinds of intervention influence the degree to which one departs from a scientifically ideal scheme of assessment.

Recognizing that the ideal project is as close an approximation to an experimental design as possible, one must also recognize that in projects of the size and complexity of those of the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, classic controlled experimental designs are almost impossible to attain. At best, we can have approximations, and at times we have to settle for rough and ready appraisals. With these points in mind, the following is presented as a brief summary of evaluative problems and issues which have come to the fore during the brief planning periods (approximately 1 year) for these projects.

It is important to underscore that evaluation and assessment are conceived of in the program of the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development as action-research, where the two components interact to produce both changes in program and statements of research variables.

Problems and Issues

1. Net impact assessment as a problem in multivariate analysis and the application of multiple regression equations as predictive devices.

Here we are addressing the problem of how to measure the effectiveness of the entire demonstration. This involves answering the questions, How well did it work and how closely did we come to attaining the objectives of the project? This also leads to another query, namely, Did the demonstration (all programs) give us better results and closer attainment of goals than we would have obtained if we had no demonstration at all?

This latter question is at the root of all attempts to measure net impact. The techniques being used in our projects in order to provide the answers range from field observations to the development of computer programs for multiple regression equations which could serve as predictive devices. The predictions of expected outcomes could then be checked against actual outcomes. The method for doing this might be best illustrated with the analogy of a single case. One can regard the total project as if it were a simple stimulus which might result in a changed behavioral response. In order to measure such changed response one can select attributes of the target area and its population and observe changes through time. It is even possible to formulate this as a null hypothesis and cast it into a co-variance analysis framework, thereby overcoming regression toward the mean as a phenomenon which might account for "good" results because of the interaction of the unknown distributions of sub-set

variables. In a trial way this has been done in two papers, one by Leslie Wilkins, setting forth the method 2/, and another, by Edward Olds, applying multiple regression analysis to some Washington, D.C., data 3/. With the resources of present-day computer technology, this aspect of overall evaluation and net impact assessment is feasible.

2. Assessment of the effectiveness of specific program components and use of the findings in developing ongoing programs.

Here one might pose the query, Does a technique which tells us how well we did with our complex intervention package (as against how unchanged or poor the situation might have been if we had not intervened) answer other equally important questions? For example, What pieces of the complex program worked? Which were superfluous? Did some work only in certain combinations but not singly? Here specific program evaluation comes into play as a necessary ingredient of the evaluative process which is focused upon short-run considerations, namely, what features are operating to produce certain immediate and visible effects. This is valuable in that it acts as a monitor of program effectiveness and can be fed back into the ongoing program in order to maintain original objectives or to refine the means of reaching these goals. One method developed in the Los Angeles project is to have a continual audit of a small sample in order to see whether the programs (inputs) are performing as intended and whether the effects on the participating population (outputs) are the expected ones.

3. Evaluation by an objective outsider versus self-evaluation.

Both the net impact evaluation and the discernment of intervention mechanisms of program inputs are needed, and the projects of the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development have passed the initial debate over where to invest one's energies and resources. The Boston project, for example, has through its design encompassed both types of evaluative goals. Program monitoring and specifications of effective intervention require continuous observation.

An insider can have better access to relevant sources for useful observations than an outsider. On the other hand an outsider, since he has no stake in the success of the program, might bring objectivity to the situation and a lack of bias. Actually, as in many dichotomous formulations, there is no simple answer. One requires an outsider to check claims of insiders and to suggest other sources of data in order to gain validity and reliability, but no outsider, however disinterested and objective, can provide a knowledge of process and detail. Thus an

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2/ Wilkins, Leslie T.: "Strategy of Research in Evaluation and Some Examples of Methods." Unpublished paper. December 1962.

3/ Olds, Edward B.: "Measurement Techniques Useful in Evaluating the Effectiveness of Programs for Preventing and Controlling Delinquency." Paper presented at session of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association, Sept. 4, 1963, Cleveland.

interplay of objective external checks and internal knowledge must be established. There is no more merit to insisting on an independent evaluator who operates from methodologically correct principles but a possible substantive ignorance, than there is in the insistence that only those who run the program can discern the really important features which result in the effectiveness of its operation.

4. When to begin evaluative data collection, that is, should one wait until the program "bugs" are solved, or build in evaluative designs as part of an action-research package from the beginning?

This is a problem of timing that depends upon a number of variables, i.e., adequacy of staff, financing, clarity of program design, etc. In general it would appear to be the wiser strategy to start collecting your data after the program has been operating smoothly. However, there are service programs such as work-training programs for youth which are heavily subscribed from the minute they open the door, and unless the evaluator collects his information immediately he may have lost the important part of his data irretrievably. Other programs may be phased in gradually and their initial trial and error periods may be ignored.

5. The sources of evaluative data, that is, periodic sample surveys versus tracking and control systems, data banks, etc., and,
6. The role of qualitative data and the sources of such information.

There have been discussions about hard data versus soft data and the best ways of collecting both. There is no hard and fast rule. Some projects have the resources to develop large complex computer programs and others do best when they rely upon field observations and relatively limited surveys. To some extent this depends upon resources and staff talent, but the determination of the best sources of data is also related to the relevance of the type of data for the evaluative problem. Thus if we are going to measure life style changes as an index of effectiveness then we want a description such as might be obtained from a social anthropologist. If we are after specific changes in social mobility as our index of program effects, we might prefer a more precise set of quantified data at several points in time.

7. Putting verbal formulations of objectives into indices which can be used as evaluative criteria, and,
8. Defining dependent and independent variables and the influence of etiological assumptions.

These two issues can best be illustrated by a feature common to all projects. All of these have had to survey and define their problem of delinquency. In doing this they have had to look at a variety of behavior and to make decisions as to whether their programs are aimed at reducing all delinquency or only certain kinds of offenses. Or they may define their programs as ones which change the context of delinquency so that future offenses will decline. All of this involves defining the

problems in terms of variables and specifying what is antecedent to delinquency so that the appropriate indicator of program effectiveness can be constructed. Etiological assumptions enter here. Thus, a change in school dropout rate due to new programs in the school system may be assumed to affect the delinquency rate. Or, completion of work training and subsequent job placement may affect delinquency rates. Or, if one is inclined in other directions one might choose to stress the impact of counselling as a part of the programs which may have led to changed attitudes and therefore less delinquent behavior. These examples are illustrative of the problems of the evaluator as he attempts to choose his best set of indices for the assessment of the effectiveness of action. In any event, he always has to specify what order of variable he is dealing with and in what connection before he can decide whether a program worked or not.

9. The role of evaluations during the planning period, the initial implementation phase, the full-scale operation of demonstration, the termination phase, and post-demonstration period.

The problems around phases of program operation and the modes of evaluative stance are a continuing problem. As these demonstration projects go from the drawing board plan to a termination of their activities, evaluation design has to relate to these different modes of operation. Many answers will not be in at the end of these projects. Some can be tracked afterwards by the use of indices derived from periodic statistics collected locally and nationally. Others may become the interest of local scholars and social service administrators who wish to implement those programs which seem to be effective. When ongoing evaluation is required beyond the project life in order to get some definitive assessment, plans are made to establish relationships with local universities and agencies that are interested in the subject areas.

10. The relations of evaluation design and procedures to project structure and personnel.

This relates to problems of organization as it affects evaluative procedures and research. Furthermore it raises the problem of how and where to locate the scarce, skilled, talented personnel to staff these complicated evaluative designs. At present this program has had difficulty in solving this manpower problem even minimally. When one considers the range of research needs of other Federal programs (even in the Welfare Administration alone) and of other agencies and institutions throughout the nation, the possibilities of developing evaluative methods which are tested and proved face a stumbling block because of the shortage of skilled talent.

In another connection the organizational structure of the project and the kind of staff affect the quality and quantity of information that can be obtained in order to evaluate a project. Unless the programs are organized and the staff trained to collect data as part of their administrative activities, the research costs will become excessive. Further, there

are still problems around the maintenance of adequate quality of data collected. Unless program personnel can see the advantages of the information collected they will not assist in a research operation. Part of the energies of any evaluative effort must go into strengthening the working relationships between program and research so that the most efficient evaluation operation can be accomplished with a minimum of friction.

These points are presented as separate issues, but, in the day-to-day reality of project activities, they merge into a complex fabric. I have attempted in the preceding paragraphs to give a summary of the present state of the evaluative art as it applies to our projects which demonstrate the application of comprehensive complex programs for the prevention and control of delinquency. At present, most of these projects are past the planning and tooling-up stage and they are beginning to grapple with the issues and problems of evaluative research in a context of developing programs.

In addition, this office also has sponsored numerous projects related to training, but these deserve a separate discussion and are only noted here. The training projects pose some similar problems, but because they can be tied into a tradition of educational research, they are susceptible to more rigorous assessments. They are of tremendous interest and importance since they are relevant to the profession of social work and related disciplines and are manifestly relevant to the problem of manpower shortage in these fields.

Social Trends--Social Problems

An analysis of social issues in this country is provided in the chart book, Converging Social Trends--Emerging Social Problems, prepared under the direction of the Division of Research, Welfare Administration.

The book contains 55 charts with explanatory text on social, economic, and demographic trends supported by 28 pages of source tables. A foreword by Ellen Winston, U.S. Commissioner of Welfare, develops the theme of social trends convergence and their impact on social problems.

The release of this statistical resource report is timed with the meeting of the National Conference of Social Welfare in May since the program is focused on current social changes and their welfare implications.

The chart book is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for 55 cents per copy.

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Reports

LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF RETIREMENT

The Cornell Longitudinal Study of Retirement, begun in 1952 and currently under the direction of Professor Gordon F. Streib, continues to yield new knowledge about the retirement process and factors associated with the ease or difficulty of accepting it. Earlier reports of the study have appeared in the Journal of Social Issues (XIV:2) and elsewhere.

The most recent analyses, carried out with the aid of a grant from the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, deals primarily with acceptance or nonacceptance of the retirement role, particularly as manifested by finding new employment following retirement from the career job. Comparisons are made on the basis of 538 workers who were retired in 1954, 488 of whom were still retired in 1956 and 55 of whom had returned to work.

Effort to retain the worker role was motivated by a personally or socially induced orientation toward work, a correspondingly unfavorable attitude toward retirement, and by a feeling of economic deprivation. Those who returned to work were heavily weighted with those who felt themselves to be in good health, with the more highly educated, and with those whose career occupations called for more than the average amount of education.

In another phase of the analysis, the investigator made certain comparisons between workers who had retired at or before eligibility age (about age 65) with those who had remained in their career jobs until age 69 or 70 years. The data reveal that the initial impact may represent the worst aspect of retirement and that its severity is common to both early and late retirees. The negative aspects of retirement do not appear to increase as the retirement period lengthens.

Early retirees who have planned for it and who accept it willingly report the least difficulty keeping busy in retirement than do later retirees. The difficulty of keeping busy does appear to increase with the lengthening of the retirement period.

Initial favorable or unfavorable attitudes toward retirement tend to persist. The tendency of those with unfavorable attitudes to seek work eventually declines, probably, according to the investigator, because those who are unsuccessful in finding new employment become resigned to their situation.

Based on the reports from projects aided by the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program administered by the Welfare Administration with the cooperation of the Social Security Administration.

Methodological problems of dropouts, frequently encountered in conducting longitudinal studies, are examined carefully in this investigation. Because the problem is commonly assumed to cause bias in the results, detailed comparisons were made between those who remained in the study and those who dropped out after the initial contact (1952) or between the second and third contacts (1954 and 1956). The dropouts tended to be those of comparatively low economic status and low educational level. They also tended to be more pessimistic about life in general and to have less favorable attitudes toward retirement than those who stayed with the study. Nevertheless, on the basis of the overall comparisons, the investigator infers that some of the major findings of the Cornell study would not be changed if the dropouts had continued in the study.

One purpose of the Cornell study was to assist persons administering programs for older persons. The present report points up the need for developing programs to bring about favorable attitudes toward retirement, well ahead of actual retirement. It seems clear that such programs should not be limited to those of high or middle socioeconomic status. Indeed, the data on the dropouts, as well as this and other studies of occupational differences in attitudes toward retirement, suggest that the need is imperative among those of low socioeconomic and educational levels and for those in manual occupations.--Helen M. Flint,
Office of Aging

EARLY RETIREMENT AND PROGRAMS OF PREPARATION FOR RETIREMENT IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Company-initiated retirement prior to normal retirement age with immediate retirement benefits is a new phenomenon in the field of employment, retirement, and aging.

The investigation directed by Theron J. Fields of Cornell University covered the retirement practices of about 650 companies, a dozen of which were studied intensively. The study came about as an unforeseen product of a more comprehensive study of early retirement under the direction of John W. McDonnell, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University. The essential conclusion of this particular research is that management-induced retirement is being used to reduce plant labor force during periods of worker redundancy and to increase efficiency by eliminating workers who are thought to be less able than their younger workers to adjust to technological change. Although the practice is not yet widespread, the study reveals that about 11 percent of early retirement during the period 1956-62 was involuntary.

The Study reveals several interesting points. Perhaps the most significant of these is the management conclusion that workers under age 55 or thereabouts are more able, flexible, valuable, and retrainable than even some skilled workers closer to retirement age. This belief appears, partially at least, to contradict the conclusions of a number of studies that have been widely publicized during the past decade. The study reveals, too, that the belief sometimes conflicts with the opinions of supervisors charged with having to enforce management decisions. For the most part, however, supervisors appeared to accept the necessity of the programs and were pleased with the resulting improvements in efficiency and the opening of channels of promotion.

Equally surprising was the supportive behavior of labor unions, which was studied intensively in three plants. Leaders in the unions assisted management in developing procedures to encourage reluctant employees to retire, supported the programs in union meetings, and encouraged union members to give up part of wage increases in order to buy hospital-surgical insurance for retirees and their dependents. Mr. Fields believes this is a sign that union leaders are responding to pressure for jobs and promotions from younger members of their unions.

The investigator reports that the financial aspects of the program appear to be satisfactory to all concerned. Pension supplements are provided in lieu of social security payments until early retirees reach the social security eligibility age. The majority take advantage of unemployment insurance benefits, and median family income of retirees who participated in the study was $3,000. Most reported themselves comfortable in retirement and fewer than one-half had sought other work. It is concluded that, once retired, most of the subjects apparently preferred leisure to work. On the management side, the companies are convinced that the cost of pension supplements is much less than the cost of salaries and wages that would have been paid had the employees been retained.

Mr. Fields believes that this new form of company-initiated retirement will increase and spread. He foresees potential problems, however, in possible drives for higher pension and social insurance benefits and in the creation of pools of workers willing to accept retirement jobs at less than established rates. This new development is assuredly a significant one in our economy and society. -- Clark Tibbitts,
Office of Aging

Publications of Interest*

Welfare Administration

Converging Social Trends--Emerging Social Problems. Division of Research, Welfare Administration, 1964. 96 pp. 55 cents. (See page 20.)

Homemaker Services in Public Welfare. Welfare Administration, 1964. 16 pp. 10 cents. Describes the variety of difficult family situations in which homemakers can play key roles. Numerous photographs show homemakers in action in many parts of the country.

Galactosemia. A Selected Bibliography. Compiled by Donough O'Brien. Children's Bureau, 1963. 37 pp. 30 cents. Intended primarily for health and medical personnel.

Desarrollo del Personal como una Parte Integrante de la Administracion (Staff Development as an Integral Part of Administration). By Hilda P. Tebow. Bureau of Family Services, 1964. 34 pp. 20 cents. Spanish translation of public assistance report number 35, which has proved useful in training and staffing public assistance agencies.

Other Publications

Guidelines to Action for Progress in Public Welfare. Edited by Dorothy Bird Daly. National Conference on Social Welfare, Columbus, Ohio, 1963. 45 pp. $2. Manual for use of board and staff members of social agencies, community councils, and citizen groups.

Communities in Action; Pattern and Process. By Severyn T. Bruyn. College and University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1963. 205 pp. $5. Focuses on what happened in four Illinois towns when the local population followed contemporary models of community action to solve their problems.

Social Research Consultation--An Experiment in Health and Welfare Planning. Russell Sage, New York, 1963. 163 pp. $3. Successes and difficulties in the experimental introduction of a social science research service into a health and welfare agency.

Seedtime of Reform; American Social Service and Social Action, 1918-1933. By Clarke A. Chambers. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1963. 326 pp. $6.50. History of the social welfare movement from the end of World War I to the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

Social Work Practice, 1963. National Conference on Social Welfare. Columbia University Press, New York, 1963. 255 pp. $6. Selected papers presented at the 90th annual forum, May 19-24, 1963.

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*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

Employment, Income, and Retirement Problems of the Aged. Edited by Juanita Kreps. Duke University Press, Durham, N.C., 1963. 240 pp. $7.50. Recent trends in income, employment, labor force size and their relation to the changing age structure of the population.

Aging in the Modern World. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Library, 1963. OA No. 216. 194 pp. $1.25. Compiled for the Office of Aging. Contains annotated references to books published between 1900 and 1963 and to articles appearing during 1958-63.

Planning for the Later Years. Social Security Administration, 1963. 49 pp. 35 cents. Digest of experts' opinions on such subjects as income, nutrition, legal problems, and use of leisure time.

Aging: Progressive Programming. Public Welfare Project on Aging, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, 1963. 41 pp. $1.25. Contains discussions on meeting the social, economic, and health needs of older persons through State and local public welfare departments.

Selected Bibliography for Casework with Older Persons. Compiled by Edna Wasser. Family Service Association of America, New York, 1964. 60 cents.

Human Aging: A Biological and Behavioral Study. Edited by James E. Birren, Robert N. Butler, Samuel W. Greenhouse, Louis Sokoloff, and Marian R. Yarrow. PHS Publication No. 986. National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service, 1963. 328 pp. $3. (See page 9.)

Creative Aging. By Edward L. Bortz. Macmillan, New York, 1963. 179 pp. $4.95. Physiology and psychology of aging.

New Federal Publications for Senior Citizens Month Several Federal agencies are planning special publications for release during May, Senior Citizens Month:

The Census Bureau is planning a special compilation of data and charts on the number of the aged and their characteristics. The Veteran's Administration is preparing a booklet on the aging veteran and the VA program and a more technical booklet on VA's expanding program of research in aging.

The Department of Labor is planning to complete three studies, dealing with discrimination against the aging in hiring.

The Food and Drug Administration is issuing three special "Consumer Memos" and a summary of its latest anti-quackery publication "Your Money and Your Life."

The new National Institute of Child Health and Human Development of the Public Health Service is planning a special report on their adult development and senescence program and a separate descriptive listing of publications from the National Institutes of Health in the field of aging.

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in February 1964

Persons receiving aid under the six public assistance programs 1/ in February numbered about 8.0 million, roughly 68,000 more than in January. The increase centered in aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), in which the number of recipients rose 80,900 (2.0 percent). More than half of the latter increase occurred in the unemployed-parent segment of the program in the 16 States making payments in behalf of children of unemployed parents.

The decline of 19,800 recipients (2.1 percent) in the State and/or locally financed programs of general assistance was the first in 5 months and resulted largely from action taken in California. That State initiated payments for children of unemployed parents under its AFDC program and transferred a large number of cases from general assistance to this new segment of AFDC. The number of general assistance recipients declined 22,900. About 38,000 persons were aided under AFDC because of the unemployment of a parent.

Payments under medical assistance for the aged were made in behalf of 161,300 persons--4,500 more than in January. The addition of Virginia brought to 35 the number of States and other jurisdictions making payments of medical assistance for the aged. There were relatively slight changes in numbers of recipients in the remaining programs, with decreases occurring in old-age assistance and aid to the blind.

Total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, rose $7.4 million in February to $414.6 million. The rise reflected largely the increases in total payments under AFDC ($3.8 million or 2.9 percent) and in vendor payments for medical care in old-age assistance ($2.6 million or 7.7 percent).

Nationally, in each of the programs providing money payments, the average payment per recipient changed by only a few cents. Old-age assistance and general assistance were the only programs to show a decrease in the average money payment.

State action to raise individual payments was limited. In North Dakota, average money payments per recipient increased appreciably in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and by a small amount in AFDC, mainly because an allowance for real estate taxes was included in February budgets. Oklahoma initiated liberalizations in all its federally aided programs; these changes, however, had little or no immediate effect on average money payments.

1/ Data for specified types of assistance under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged are classified with data for separate State programs for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, or medical assistance for the aged.

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Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, February 1963-February 1964 1/

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, February 1963-February 1964 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance 4/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1963									
February....	2,217,371	116,682	99,128	442,174	967,180	3,960,075	2,962,524	390,000	1,038,000
March.....	2,214,339	117,508	98,837	445,780	975,483	3,992,779	2,985,727	388,000	1,020,000
April.....	2,211,016	127,412	98,588	448,448	977,739	4,004,001	2,995,563	370,000	940,000
May.....	2,202,570	129,493	98,471	459,229	972,498	3,976,422	2,978,752	350,000	856,000
June.....	2,198,962	136,220	98,404	461,537	962,566	3,934,391	2,951,882	330,000	778,000
July.....	2,191,307	140,159	98,096	466,524	957,629	3,910,589	2,932,495	325,000	769,000
August.....	2,194,275	148,473	98,140	470,174	954,957	3,912,137	2,933,228	326,000	767,000
September...	2,191,593	144,021	97,954	472,162	951,818	3,902,605	2,930,806	322,000	754,000
October.....	2,196,429	157,707	98,178	475,493	957,024	3,920,794	2,945,425	326,000	766,000
November....	2,194,387	152,919	97,843	477,472	958,325	3,933,339	2,954,844	322,000	765,000
December....	2,193,564	150,162	97,794	479,315	969,084	3,988,961	2,993,326	353,000	870,000
1964									
January.....	2,190,004	156,769	97,709	482,446	983,114	4,059,302	3,042,042	376,000	951,000
February....	2,188,608	161,274	97,615	486,326	999,858	4,140,161	3,097,247	373,000	932,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1963									
February....	-0.2	+0.1	-0.4	+0.6	+0.8	+1.3	+1.2	+1.3	+3.1
March.....	-.1	+.7	-.3	+.8	+.9	+.8	+.8	-.6	-1.7
April.....	-.2	+8.4	-.3	+.6	+.2	+.3	+.3	-4.4	-7.9
May.....	-.4	+1.6	-.1	+2.4	-.5	-.7	-.6	-5.6	-8.9
June.....	-.2	+5.2	-.1	+.5	-1.0	-1.1	-.9	-5.7	-9.2
July.....	-.3	+2.9	-.3	+1.1	-.5	-.6	-.7	-1.5	-1.1
August.....	+.1	+5.9	(5/)	+.8	-.3	(5/)	(5/)	+.3	-.3
September...	-.1	-3.0	-.2	+.4	-.3	-.2	-.1	-1.2	-1.7
October.....	+.2	+9.5	+.2	+.7	+.5	+.5	+.5	+1.5	+1.5
November....	-.1	-3.0	-.3	+.4	+.1	+.3	+.3	-1.1	+.3
December....	(6/)	-1.8	-.1	+.4	+1.1	+1.4	+1.3	+9.6	+13.7
1964									
January.....	-.2	+4.4	-.1	+.7	+1.4	+2.0	+1.6	+6.5	+9.3
February....	-.1	+2.9	-.1	+.8	+1.7	+2.0	+1.8	-.7	-2.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, February 1963-February 1964 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 4/
	Amount of assistance						
1963							
February	$389,911,000	$168,448,837	$22,696,442	$7,971,860	$32,893,149	$122,423,346	$26,203,000
March	396,482,000	169,787,562	23,824,718	8,045,621	33,436,893	125,231,254	26,377,000
April	399,177,000	170,660,914	26,441,100	8,044,895	34,071,522	125,534,737	25,264,000
May	399,392,000	171,464,001	28,870,692	8,049,211	34,529,977	124,204,346	23,215,000
June	390,918,000	169,395,345	26,592,866	8,040,888	34,522,707	121,770,120	21,298,000
July	390,482,000	168,081,430	28,426,914	8,043,679	35,105,811	120,616,307	21,397,000
August	391,217,000	167,109,786	29,642,387	8,009,157	35,424,031	121,184,131	21,350,000
September	391,487,000	168,441,224	28,202,295	7,972,555	35,667,016	121,842,043	21,112,000
October	399,662,000	169,526,665	31,851,824	8,109,060	36,287,194	123,437,104	21,728,000
November	393,541,000	168,016,864	28,966,274	7,990,500	35,943,882	122,804,815	21,241,000
December	402,553,000	168,979,916	30,212,901	8,021,730	36,301,352	126,649,272	23,996,000
1964							
January	407,263,000	168,975,680	30,929,987	8,013,048	36,599,609	128,918,392	25,664,000
February	414,640,000	171,335,387	31,770,975	8,078,405	37,302,292	132,711,356	25,001,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1963							
February	-0.3	-0.2	-9.3	(5/)	+0.9	+0.9	-0.8
March	+1.7	+.8	+5.0	+.9	+1.7	+2.3	+.7
April	+.7	+.5	+11.0	(6/)	+1.9	+.2	-4.2
May	+.1	+.5	+9.2	+.1	+1.3	-1.1	-8.1
June	-2.1	-1.2	-7.9	-.1	(6/)	-2.0	-8.3
July	-.1	-.8	+6.9	(5/)	+1.7	-.9	+.5
August	+.2	-.6	+4.3	-.4	+.9	+.5	-.2
September	+.1	+.8	-4.9	-.5	+.7	+.5	-1.1
October	+2.1	+.6	+12.9	+1.7	+1.7	+1.3	+2.9
November	-1.5	-.9	-9.1	-1.5	-.9	-.5	-2.2
December	+2.3	+.6	+4.3	+.4	+1.0	+3.1	+13.0
1964							
January	+1.2	(6/)	+2.4	-.1	+.8	+1.8	+7.0
February	+1.8	+1.4	+2.7	+.8	+1.9	+2.9	-2.6

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	January 1964 in--		February 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,188,608	$171,335,387	$78.29	-0.1	+1.4	-1.3	+1.7
Ala.....	108,863	7,464,453	68.57	+.3	-.8	+4.0	+4.4
Alaska 3/.....	1,388	4/ 123,473	88.96	+.1	+13.5	-.6	+11.9
Ariz.....	13,353	833,365	62.41	-.8	-.7	-.8	+.6
Ark.....	57,707	3,560,632	61.70	+.3	+.7	+3.0	+4.2
Calif.....	269,753	29,742,586	110.26	+.2	+3.1	+3.2	+6.6
Colo. 2/.....	49,477	4,896,424	98.96	+1.5	+1.5	+.5	-5.7
Conn. 5/.....	8,094	646,530	79.88	---	---	---	---
Del.....	1,203	81,236	67.53	+.6	-3.2	+7.8	+12.7
D. C.....	2,438	208,200	85.40	-1.1	-7.8	-12.3	-19.1
Fla. 3/.....	71,376	4,741,380	66.43	+.3	+3.4	+1.6	+6.3
Ga.....	91,946	5,113,799	55.62	-.2	+.7	-.7	+5.5
Guam 6/.....	163	4,611	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	1,142	75,237	65.88	+1.0	-3.5	+6.0	-11.5
Idaho.....	4,855	353,899	72.89	-1.1	-1.0	-11.4	-9.6
Ill. 3/.....	59,808	5,256,749	87.89	-.7	+3.9	-5.9	+.6
Ind.....	23,275	1,784,823	76.68	-.4	-1.4	-4.6	+.5
Iowa.....	29,234	2,668,923	91.30	-.5	+1.5	-4.8	-3.0
Kans.....	23,152	2,045,480	88.35	-3.4	-8.9	-7.5	-8.0
Ky. 3/.....	56,359	3,460,887	61.41	+1.6	+9.5	+4.1	+8.4
La.....	129,799	10,975,235	84.56	+.1	+2.6	+1.9	+5.6
Maine 3/.....	11,172	935,021	83.69	-.4	-.4	-.9	+6.5
Md. 3/.....	9,430	678,542	71.96	-.3	-.4	+1.1	+1.8
Mass.....	55,230	5,078,980	91.96	-.2	+2.8	-4.6	+.3
Mich.....	50,220	4,347,474	86.57	-.3	+3.9	-2.3	+6.8
Minn.....	43,148	4,886,649	113.25	-.1	+3.8	-1.5	+5.6
Miss.....	74,790	2,910,765	38.92	-.4	-.9	-3.3	+7.9
Mo.....	104,205	6,995,974	67.14	-.3	+.1	-2.5	+.4
Mont.....	5,619	404,388	71.97	-1.1	-1.0	-5.6	-1.3
Nebr.....	12,792	1,143,295	89.38	+.7	+12.7	-2.1	+7.8
Nev.....	2,552	226,052	88.58	0	-.2	+.9	-.7
N. H.....	4,536	458,255	101.03	-.3	-1.5	-1.9	-.1
N. J.....	13,989	1,122,243	80.22	-.8	-.4	-24.7	-36.7
N. Mex. 3/.....	10,773	803,580	74.59	-.1	-.4	-.1	-7.7
N. Y.....	56,221	5,135,487	91.34	-.3	+.8	-1.4	+6.6
N. C.....	43,665	2,528,043	57.90	-.4	-1.3	-2.3	+5.0
N. Dak.....	5,513	571,325	103.63	-.4	+19.9	-5.9	-1.7
Ohio.....	85,059	7,346,227	86.37	-.2	+1.0	-1.9	+1.7
Okla. 3/.....	83,576	7,845,332	93.87	-.2	-.3	-.7	+.9
Oreg.....	11,626	785,783	67.59	+.5	-.7	-23.3	-38.4
Pa.....	47,039	3,506,370	74.54	-.4	+1.4	-3.8	-.1
P. R.....	32,866	300,439	9.14	-.6	-1.9	-6.0	-6.2
R. I. 3/.....	5,977	508,001	84.99	-.4	+.3	-2.2	-.5
S. C.....	26,531	1,327,089	50.02	-.7	-5.9	-4.3	+1.9
S. Dak.....	7,394	608,763	82.33	-.6	-.6	-6.3	-4.4
Tenn.....	46,409	2,549,363	54.93	-.3	+4.2	-5.8	+7.8
Tex.....	228,648	16,004,033	69.99	+.1	-.1	+2.3	+3.3
Utah.....	5,204	366,910	70.51	-.6	-4.9	-7.1	+1.9
Vt. 3/.....	5,472	475,427	86.88	-1.2	+2.6	-.6	+9.0
V. I.....	472	17,544	37.17	-.6	-.5	-7.6	-5.2
Va.....	13,428	830,727	61.87	-.5	+.5	-2.5	+4.8
Wash.....	34,356	2,559,537	74.50	-.4	-6.3	-19.7	-37.1
W. Va.....	14,951	732,800	49.01	-.9	-.9	-7.1	+2.9
Wis.....	29,787	3,088,397	103.68	+.8	+3.9	-3.2	+10.7
Wyo.....	2,573	218,650	84.98	-.3	+1.2	-4.1	-2.3

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,783 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $329,167 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ In addition, supplemental payments of $20,833 from general assistance funds were made to 39 recipients. 5/ Data for January; February data not available. 6/ Estimated.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, February 1964 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from January 1964	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	161,274	$31,770,975	$197.00	+2.9	+2.7
Ala.....	250	69,810	279.24	-17.2	-22.4
Ark.....	2,560	139,588	54.53	+16.2	+6.1
Calif.....	22,262	6,402,475	287.60	-8.1	-2.5
Conn. 3/.....	5,383	4/ 1,142,698	212.28	---	---
D. C.....	515	145,567	282.65	-6.7	+19.7
Fla. 5/.....	369	150,923	409.01	+14.2	+23.5
Guam 9/.....	106	1,730	---	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	453	114,180	252.05	-22.2	-21.3
Idaho.....	1,833	253,379	138.23	0	+9.7
Ill. 5/.....	835	389,317	466.25	+3.9	+26.0
Iowa.....	1,505	77,399	51.43	(7/)	(7/)
Kans.....	1,090	4/ 147,573	135.39	(7/)	(7/)
Ky. 5/.....	6,178	221,989	35.93	+73.7	+114.3
La.....	455	75,218	165.31	+1[illegible].6	+26.9
Maine 5/.....	348	88,001	252.88	-29.7	-32.3
Md. 5/.....	9,559	339,946	35.56	+8.0	+8.1
Mass.....	25,282	4/ 4,312,867	170.59	+2.7	+4.3
Mich.....	5,453	2,008,999	368.42	+14.4	+16.2
N. H.....	761	34,051	44.75	-28.5	-67.7
N. J.....	4,769	4/ 969,433	203.28	+2.1	+5.4
N. Y.....	32,142	4/ 9,850,424	306.47	+.4	+2.9
N. Dak.....	8/ 1,076	4/ 235,276	218.66	+3.2	+14.1
Okla. 5/.....	1,083	174,927	161.52	+25.3	+35.0
Oreg.....	3,352	459,699	137.14	-1.9	-6.7
Pa.....	7,637	1,773,284	232.20	+4.9	+4.4
P. R.....	2,563	81,102	31.64	+2.8	+15.6
S. C.....	718	87,978	122.53	-37.8	+55.5
Tenn.....	4,491	250,091	55.69	+35.4	+44.6
Utah.....	2,051	246,872	120.37	+4.0	-2.5
Vt. 5/.....	114	38,976	341.89	(9/)	(9/)
V. I.....	114	1,208	10.60	-.9	-55.9
Va.....	94	24,581	261.50	---	---
Wash.....	9,143	1,326,273	145.06	-2.8	-6.3
W. Va.....	6,715	126,493	18.84	-23.8	-59.8
Wyo.....	15	8,648	(9/)	(9/)	(9/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Data for January; February data not available. 4/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $811 in Connecticut, $6,054 in Kansas, $99,498 in Massachusetts, $11,087 in New Jersey, $48,146 in New York, and $2,299 in North Dakota. 5/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 6/ Estimated. 7/ Program initiated in January 1964. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments. 9/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1964 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	January 1964 in--		February 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	97,615	$8,078,405	$82.76	-0.1	+0.8	-1.5	+1.3
Ala.....	1,733	94,322	54.43	+.3	+3.4	+4.6	+17.5
Alaska 3/.....	104	8,076	77.65	-1.0	-.5	-2.8	-3.4
Ariz.....	832	60,074	72.20	0	-.3	-5.1	-5.6
Ark.....	1,968	133,376	67.77	-.4	+.3	-.4	+4.4
Calif. 2/.....	12,312	1,592,659	129.36	+1.0	+1.7	-1.2	+1.3
Colo.....	259	22,544	87.04	+1.6	+3.1	-1.1	+3.9
Conn. 4/.....	314	35,397	112.73	---	---	---	---
Del.....	292	23,717	81.22	-2.0	+.6	+2.5	+10.0
D. C.....	191	13,951	73.04	-.5	(5/)	+3.8	+4.4
Fla. 3/.....	2,559	170,471	66.62	-.1	+.7	+.8	+2.3
Ga.....	3,155	182,741	57.92	+.3	+.1	+1.5	+5.0
Guam 6/.....	6	132	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	84	9,346	111.26	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Idaho.....	129	9,288	72.00	0	+2.2	-1.5	-1.2
Ill. 3/.....	2,638	234,753	88.99	-1.1	+1.4	-7.7	-9.5
Ind.....	1,781	140,710	79.01	-.6	+1.3	-1.3	+5.0
Iowa.....	1,228	123,500	100.57	-.4	-.2	-5.8	-6.6
Kans.....	515	44,431	86.27	-.4	-2.4	-5.2	-7.8
Ky. 3/.....	2,430	172,232	70.88	+1.1	+6.0	+2.4	+6.4
La.....	2,825	228,470	80.87	-.1	-.3	+1.5	+2.1
Maine 3/.....	370	31,257	84.48	-.8	-.2	-8.6	-1.7
Md. 3/.....	410	32,185	78.50	+1.2	+1.8	-2.8	+9.0
Mass.....	2,279	301,656	132.36	-.4	-.1	+.9	+3.7
Mich.....	1,693	156,087	92.20	+.1	+11.1	+1.7	+6.8
Minn.....	1,077	118,083	109.64	+1.0	+2.6	+4.8	-4.5
Miss.....	2,997	129,526	43.22	-.9	-.8	-8.1	-5.3
Mo. 2/.....	4,582	343,650	75.00	-.5	-.5	-3.6	+3.3
Mont.....	261	21,994	84.27	+.4	+2.0	-7.8	-2.2
Nebr.....	677	69,909	103.26	+1.0	+9.1	0	+9.5
Nev.....	170	20,184	118.73	+1.2	+.4	+3.0	+3.0
N. H.....	265	27,404	103.41	-2.9	-2.2	+1.9	+4.2
N. J.....	937	78,206	83.46	-.4	-.3	-1.5	-4.7
N. Mex. 3/.....	344	30,881	89.77	-.9	+.2	-2.5	+17.4
N. Y.....	3,197	344,850	107.87	-.1	-.8	-5.1	-.5
N. C.....	5,073	333,395	65.72	-.8	-1.8	+.5	+6.8
N. Dak.....	77	7,745	100.58	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Ohio.....	3,411	284,134	83.30	-.1	+2.0	-.9	-.6
Okla. 3/.....	1,697	202,732	119.46	-.2	-.3	-1.3	+3.1
Oreg.....	398	32,968	82.83	-1.0	-3.4	+5.9	-5.7
Pa. 2/.....	17,862	1,340,094	75.02	-.4	+1.2	-.2	+1.2
P. R.....	1,541	12,864	8.35	+2.4	-.2	-5.9	-4.7
R. I. 3/.....	99	8,542	86.28	(7/)	(7/)	-7.5	-9.1
S. C.....	1,736	107,760	62.07	+.1	-4.3	+2.1	+3.3
S. Dak.....	129	8,901	69.00	-2.3	-1.1	-3.5	-3.4
Tenn.....	2,300	118,334	51.45	-.4	-.6	-5.9	+.2
Tex.....	4,844	335,678	69.30	-.8	-.7	-5.7	-4.1
Utah.....	176	13,221	75.12	-1.1	-1.4	+.6	+5.7
Vt. 3/.....	110	8,064	73.31	+2.8	+7.5	+.9	+11.9
V. I.....	15	507	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Va.....	1,150	77,347	67.26	-.3	-1.4	+.3	+3.6
Wash.....	668	56,185	84.11	-.1	-7.2	+1.4	-16.1
W. Va.....	840	40,263	47.93	-.8	-.9	-4.2	-2.0
Wis.....	819	79,117	96.60	+.2	+.6	-5.8	-.2
Wyo.....	56	4,492	80.21	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $3,603 to 55 of recipients; Missouri, $50,657 to 657 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $932,210 to 12,612 recipients. 3/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Data for January; February data not available. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Estimated. 7/ Average payments not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	January 1964 in--		February 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	486,326	$37,302,292	$76.70	+0.8	+1.9	+10.0	+13.4
Ala.....	14,099	653,765	46.37	+.5	+1.2	+7.1	+8.8
Alaska 2/.....	106	13,037	122.99	-4.5	+47.8	(3/)	(3/)
Ariz.....	2,612	176,290	67.49	+2.6	+2.3	+85.6	+82.9
Ark.....	9,089	521,992	57.43	+.7	+1.8	+8.5	+13.7
Calif.....	44,123	4,721,407	107.01	+5.1	+4.1	+53.9	+51.8
Colo.....	5,995	446,817	74.53	+.8	+2.6	+3.8	+6.3
Conn. 4/.....	6,996	463,642	66.27	---	---	---	---
Del.....	432	31,132	72.06	+1.2	+1.6	-2.7	-2.5
D. C.....	3,008	231,852	77.08	-.2	-.4	+.3	-1.4
Fla. 2/.....	15,580	1,116,442	71.66	+1.0	+4.4	+10.3	+15.4
Ga.....	25,586	1,498,093	58.55	+.1	+1.0	+.7	+4.6
Guam 5/.....	77	1,987	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	1,047	122,995	117.47	-2.1	+1.5	-1.4	-.8
Idaho.....	2,662	144,064	54.12	+1.3	+1.4	+13.4	+8.2
Ill. 2/.....	27,721	2,562,001	92.42	-.1	-1.1	-3.5	-9.7
Ind.....	892	90,111	101.02	+8.8	-1.7	(6/)	(6/)
Iowa.....	1,084	90,008	83.03	+1.9	+2.3	+21.8	+41.7
Kans.....	4,472	480,552	107.46	+.6	+1.1	+3.4	+17.8
Ky. 2/.....	9,625	710,149	73.78	+2.3	+8.8	+5.1	+12.3
La.....	18,588	1,073,103	57.73	(7/)	+.3	+2.8	+4.1
Maine 2/.....	2,238	196,418	87.76	-1.4	-1.3	-4.8	-.1
Md. 2/.....	7,098	547,592	77.15	+1.2	+1.1	+9.9	+21.1
Mass.....	11,286	1,630,680	144.49	+1.1	+3.8	+7.3	+13.4
Mich.....	7,213	839,846	116.44	+.8	+12.4	+12.2	+27.8
Minn.....	3,343	204,009	61.03	+.9	+1.2	+11.2	+11.3
Miss.....	16,646	726,266	43.63	+.4	+.3	+17.2	+49.2
Mo.....	14,561	1,023,194	70.27	-.2	+1.7	-2.3	+1.3
Mont.....	1,254	99,829	79.61	+.3	+1.0	-.1	+4.3
Nebr.....	2,412	212,456	88.08	+1.0	+9.1	+12.6	+22.6
N. H.....	559	63,143	112.96	+1.8	+1.0	+9.0	+10.0
N. J.....	8,195	769,683	93.92	+.2	-.4	+5.2	+5.3
N. Mex. 2/.....	3,448	295,625	85.74	+1.0	+.7	+11.5	+19.7
N. Y.....	34,880	4,384,916	125.71	-.3	+1.6	+1.1	+10.6
N. C.....	21,179	1,436,583	67.83	-.2	-2.6	-.5	+5.2
N. Dak.....	1,388	174,953	126.05	+3.1	+18.7	+11.1	+23.1
Ohio.....	18,311	1,373,648	75.02	+1.4	+4.7	+7.9	+.1
Okla. 2/.....	12,563	1,361,153	108.35	+.2	+.6	+9.1	+12.7
Oreg.....	7,765	498,369	64.18	+2.8	+3.9	+60.7	+12.4
Pa.....	19,418	1,350,586	69.55	+.1	+8.0	-.1	+12.9
P. R.....	21,512	184,973	8.60	-.3	-.4	-2.5	-2.6
R. I. 2/.....	2,722	246,639	90.61	+.3	+.3	+3.5	+7.3
S. C.....	8,417	431,371	51.25	+.1	-6.2	+2.1	+2.7
S. Dak.....	1,098	75,944	69.17	+.2	+.9	-.8	+4.3
Tenn.....	12,474	631,512	50.63	+.4	+1.9	+4.3	+9.6
Tex.....	8,949	513,736	57.41	+.5	+.4	+11.9	+11.2
Utah.....	4,684	327,851	69.99	+1.4	-3.3	+3.6	+10.5
Vt. 2/.....	1,020	80,923	79.34	+1.7	-3.2	+10.5	+28.1
V. I.....	93	3,087	33.19	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	6,623	441,922	66.73	+.1	+.7	+2.4	+9.2
Wash.....	18,542	1,009,912	54.47	+.1	-6.5	+92.2	+13.1
W. Va.....	6,316	324,304	51.35	-.3	-.3	-10.2	-1.8
Wis.....	5,701	636,804	111.70	+1.0	+4.6	+11.7	+21.5
Wyo.....	624	54,926	88.02	+.5	+8.2	+2.3	+13.7

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Program not in operation in February 1963. 4/ Data for January; February data not available. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1964 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		Jan. 1964 in--		Feb. 1963 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/...	999,858	4,140,161	3,097,247	$132,711,356	$132.73	$32.05	+2.0	+2.9	+4.5	+8.4
Ala. 4/.....	22,332	91,271	71,955	1,065,245	47.70	11.67	+.4	+.8	+.2	+.2
Alaska 4/.....	1,303	4,643	3,516	159,885	122.71	34.44	+1.7	+.8	+6.7	+6.8
Ariz. 4/.....	9,837	42,042	31,738	1,202,035	122.20	28.59	-.2	(5/)	+5.5	+6.2
Ark.....	6,934	27,948	21,237	471,336	67.97	16.86	+3.5	+4.4	+4.7	+4.0
Calif. 3/ 4/....	109,569	433,874	326,140	19,425,093	177.29	44.77	+12.0	+12.3	+26.5	+27.6
Colo.....	10,133	39,923	30,963	1,388,729	137.05	34.79	+1.1	+1.8	+6.1	+.4
Conn. 3/ 6/.....	13,842	55,935	40,132	2,555,565	184.62	45.69	---	---	---	---
Del. 3/.....	2,676	12,571	9,389	272,951	102.00	21.71	+5.6	+5.4	+9.4	+7.8
D. C.....	3,904	18,512	14,843	605,421	155.08	32.70	(7/)	+.7	-5.4	-5.1
Fla.....	27,356	102,852	82,598	1,660,541	60.70	16.14	+.1	(5/)	-.6	-3.0
Ga.....	16,075	60,790	47,395	1,410,450	87.74	23.20	+.6	+.6	-5.9	-6.0
Guam 8/.....	172	885	737	12,101	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	3,280	14,054	10,463	506,128	154.31	36.01	-.3	+6.2	-2.5	+1.3
Idaho.....	2,654	10,346	7,517	412,355	155.37	39.86	+1.3	+1.8	+5.5	+2.9
Ill. 3/ 4/.....	56,095	264,022	201,483	11,214,392	199.92	42.48	+1.2	+2.7	-2.7	-5.7
Ind. 4/.....	11,787	47,211	35,145	1,343,170	113.95	28.45	+.4	+.9	-1.2	+4.2
Iowa.....	10,177	40,711	28,598	1,302,226	127.96	31.99	-.4	+.8	-2.4	-15.4
Kans. 3/ 4/.....	7,940	33,260	25,473	1,265,685	159.41	38.05	+2.3	+3.6	+21.1	+23.9
Ky.....	20,123	76,789	55,152	1,966,639	97.73	25.61	+2.5	+8.9	-6.8	-2.1
La. 4/.....	23,214	101,166	76,545	2,341,269	100.86	23.14	+.3	+.8	+4.2	+5.2
Maine.....	5,534	19,947	14,842	583,756	105.49	29.27	-.2	-.2	-9.9	-10.5
Md. 3/ 4/.....	15,973	69,618	53,451	2,269,527	142.09	32.60	+.6	+1.5	+13.5	+17.3
Mass. 3/.....	23,096	86,058	64,327	4,202,141	181.94	48.83	+2.7	+4.1	+18.4	+20.5
Mich. 4/.....	33,982	127,354	93,777	4,697,467	138.23	36.89	+1.0	+1.8	+1.8	+2.9
Minn. 4/.....	12,512	45,589	35,730	2,267,992	181.27	49.75	+1.7	+4.9	+10.0	+13.4
Miss.....	20,510	81,155	64,494	775,899	37.83	9.56	+.3	+.4	+1.1	+7.1
Mo. 4/.....	26,021	105,920	79,863	2,542,502	97.71	24.00	+.3	+1.0	+2.3	+1.2
Mont.....	1,772	7,014	5,395	244,410	137.93	34.85	+.2	+1.2	-1.3	+1.1
Nebr.....	3,561	14,617	11,253	442,297	124.21	30.26	+1.6	+2.9	+9.4	+12.4
Nev.....	1,196	4,729	3,745	150,401	125.75	31.80	-1.2	-1.1	-1.7	+5.5
N. H.....	1,057	4,382	3,273	191,002	180.70	43.59	+2.2	+2.2	+4.9	+12.6
N. J.....	24,325	95,852	72,454	4,579,114	188.25	47.77	+1.4	+.7	+12.1	+12.3
N. Mex. 4/.....	7,517	30,643	23,204	961,628	127.93	31.38	+.8	+.6	+2.9	-.3
N. Y. 3/.....	112,181	492,322	357,633	21,421,032	190.95	43.51	+1.9	+.3	+13.7	+21.7
N. C. 4/.....	27,743	115,571	86,194	2,732,450	98.49	23.64	+1.2	+.6	-2.0	+1.9
N. Dak.....	1,738	6,859	5,264	298,553	171.78	43.53	+1.4	+5.2	+3.2	+6.7
Ohio.....	37,956	154,833	116,339	4,806,197	126.63	31.04	+1.1	+2.8	+3.0	+.7
Okla. 3/ 4/.....	18,490	72,482	53,668	2,506,982	135.59	34.59	+.2	+.5	+3.6	+11.2
Oreg. 3/ 4/.....	8,168	31,016	23,022	1,198,490	146.73	38.64	+7.8	+7.1	-4.0	-2.3
Pa. 3/.....	75,039	336,491	237,453	9,701,675	129.29	28.83	-.6	+.7	-7.4	-5.6
P. R.....	52,547	211,022	168,675	766,496	14.59	3.63	-.6	-.9	-7.3	-7.1
R. I. 3/.....	5,863	23,981	17,464	958,951	163.56	39.99	+1.7	+2.1	+11.2	+14.7
S. C.....	8,022	32,143	25,707	510,482	63.64	15.88	+.4	-2.3	-5.7	-5.6
S. Dak.....	2,784	10,065	7,658	304,510	109.38	30.25	+1.7	+1.5	+.4	-3.4
Tenn.....	19,581	77,150	57,906	1,426,055	72.83	18.48	+.1	+1.0	-5.5	-7.0
Tex.....	19,343	88,482	66,943	1,574,482	81.40	17.79	+.3	+.2	+16.9	+9.8
Utah 3/ 4/.....	5,012	21,204	15,165	693,467	138.36	32.70	+.5	-3.2	+10.7	+18.1
Vt.....	1,377	5,208	3,829	156,255	113.47	30.00	+2.2	+2.5	+5.8	+5.3
V. I.....	324	1,182	995	19,992	61.70	16.91	+.9	+1.1	+16.5	+16.3
Va. 4/.....	10,658	45,219	34,736	1,076,114	100.97	23.80	+1.1	+1.7	+1.4	+2.5
Wash. 3/ 4/.....	17,322	71,667	50,854	2,515,017	145.19	35.09	+5.3	+.8	+67.1	+38.8
W. Va. 3/ 4/....	27,133	124,387	85,327	3,319,618	122.35	26.69	+.4	+.6	-12.4	-7.0
Wis. 4/.....	11,268	43,931	33,069	2,106,518	186.95	47.95	+1.9	+4.3	+3.7	+5.6
Wyo.....	850	3,263	2,519	128,668	151.37	39.43	+1.5	+3.2	-.5	+2.9

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 4/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 9. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for January; February data not available. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 8/ Estimated.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, February 1964 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		January 1964 in--		February 1963 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total..	68,658	389,302	258,055	$11,984,185	$174.55	$30.78	+14.6	+16.6	+9.0	+13.3
Calif.....	6,517	37,958	25,816	1,360,890	208.82	35.85	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Conn. 4/..	2,584	14,137	9,201	477,703	184.87	33.79	---	---	+6.5	+6.5
Del.....	638	3,811	2,635	80,962	126.90	21.24	+10.2	+10.3	+4.2	+2.7
Hawaii....	381	2,355	1,626	72,064	189.14	30.60	-2.7	+5.1	-3.4	+2.2
Ill.....	8,254	52,118	35,945	2,088,074	252.98	40.06	+3.9	+6.0	-15.2	-19.1
Kans.....	441	2,561	1,698	84,542	191.71	33.01	+26.2	+26.2	(5/)	(5/)
Md.....	764	4,638	3,143	130,832	171.25	28.21	-7.7	-6.3	-20.6	-21.6
Mass.....	802	4,389	2,957	138,112	172.21	31.47	+16.3	+8.8	+52.4	+12.9
N. Y.....	17,501	100,748	67,441	3,243,171	185.31	32.19	+5.9	+5.3	+12.0	+21.2
Okla.....	19	101	67	3,156	(6/)	(6/)	-14.4	-10.5	-51.7	-45.0
Oreg.....	1,185	5,464	3,819	227,792	192.23	41.69	+19.6	+21.2	+21.4	+39.9
Pa.....	12,421	67,571	43,477	1,615,760	130.08	23.91	-1.8	-2.2	-27.0	-27.8
R. I.....	760	4,225	2,764	142,153	187.04	33.65	+7.4	+10.4	+22.8	+24.2
Utah.....	1,191	6,474	4,321	114,281	95.95	17.65	+4.2	-8.6	+22.2	+35.6
Wash.....	3,604	20,189	13,054	543,493	150.80	26.92	+13.0	+7.0	(5/)	(5/)
W. Va.....	11,596	62,563	40,091	1,661,200	143.26	26.55	+.7	-.5	-12.7	-9.2

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in table 7. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Program initiated February 1964.
4/ Data for January; February data not available. 5/ No program in operation February 1963. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, February 1964 1/

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	4,354	2/ 3,429	2/ 143	1,850	$305,660	$70.20	2/ $220,354	2/ $22,749
Ala.....	17	17	0	7	594	(3/)	594	0
Alaska.....	35	35	0	35	2,633	(3/)	2,633	0
Ariz.....	126	126	0	49	6,907	54.82	6,907	0
Calif.....	1,014	921	93	487	91,496	90.23	73,497	17,999
Ill.....	782	(2/)	(2/)	310	62,557	80.00	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	87	87	0	30	3,427	39.39	3,427	0
Kans.....	44	36	8	25	3,991	(3/)	3,250	741
La.....	363	350	13	148	22,615	62.30	21,606	1,009
Md.....	300	288	12	106	21,334	71.11	20,452	882
Mich.....	16	15	1	8	1,112	(3/)	992	120
Minn.....	137	127	10	66	11,394	83.17	9,591	1,803
Mo.....	23	23	0	4	736	(3/)	736	0
N. Mex.....	82	82	0	32	4,645	56.65	4,645	0
N. C.....	41	41	0	10	1,791	(3/)	1,791	0
Okla.....	266	266	0	110	11,578	43.53	11,578	0
Oreg.....	149	149	0	62	10,036	67.36	10,036	0
Utah.....	192	192	0	82	10,374	54.03	10,374	0
Va.....	40	40	0	12	1,717	(3/)	1,717	0
Wash.....	385	385	0	161	20,318	52.77	20,318	0
W. Va.....	47	41	6	21	2,317	(3/)	2,122	195
Wis.....	208	208	0	85	14,088	67.73	14,088	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in Table 7. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 10. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1964 1/

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		January 1964 in--		February 1963 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	373,000	932,000	$25,001,000	$67.05	$26.84	-2.1	-2.6	-9.8	-4.6
Ala.	78	87	1,049	13.45	12.06	(3/)	(3/)	-20.9	-24.0
Alaska	271	1,027	18,100	66.79	17.62	+14.4	-.6	+20.3	-5.3
Ariz.	2,190	5,488	117,561	53.68	21.42	-2.8	-3.1	-11.8	-25.4
Ark.	362	1,419	5,334	14.73	3.76	-28.1	-27.5	-17.9	-10.3
Calif.	32,956	82,279	1,800,673	54.64	21.88	-21.8	-21.4	-24.5	-20.7
Colo.	2,270	9,145	121,675	53.60	13.31	+12.6	+20.8	-13.1	-6.6
Conn.	4/ 4,370	4/ 10,871	4/ 308,509	70.60	28.38	-3.3	-2.0	-9.8	-4.3
Del.	1,791	3,031	93,825	52.39	30.96	+2.8	+5.8	+17.9	+14.0
D. C.	576	634	43,164	74.94	68.08	+6.4	+6.8	-28.9	-31.1
Fla. 5/	8,600	(6/)	251,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,601	6,390	80,061	30.78	12.53	-.3	+3.9	-9.4	+.7
Guam 7/	7	15	274	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,077	1,391	72,972	67.75	52.46	+4.1	+2.7	-5.8	+1.0
Ill.	30,796	69,735	2,459,382	79.86	35.27	-2.5	+.8	-3.0	+.1
Iowa 5/	5,100	13,800	213,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,201	8,961	222,807	69.61	24.86	-5.3	-2.3	-21.8	-14.3
Ky.	1,955	6,253	77,691	39.74	12.42	+6.2	+9.7	-29.5	-23.6
La.	8,044	8,880	418,287	52.00	47.10	-.1	(8/)	+4.7	+5.1
Maine	3,280	11,762	159,276	48.56	13.54	-.4	-3.9	-17.0	-9.8
Md.	5,882	6,730	427,410	72.66	63.51	-.4	+1.3	+13.2	+16.9
Mass.	8,811	19,611	625,767	71.02	31.91	+5.4	-2.3	+19.0	+18.2
Mich.	30,488	107,156	2,897,853	95.05	27.04	+1.8	-7.7	-18.9	-17.9
Minn.	12,000	36,841	1,030,170	85.85	27.96	+2.7	+3.2	+2.9	+7.3
Mississippi	1,133	1,544	16,476	14.54	10.67	-.5	+1.5	-8.1	+1.4
Mo.	9,701	13,265	641,044	66.08	48.33	+1.0	+1.4	-3.7	+16.5
Mont.	2,716	8,776	109,619	40.36	12.49	+6.9	+7.9	+6.1	+10.3
Nevada	381	1,033	17,776	46.66	17.21	+39.4	-2.8	+56.3	+18.1
New Hampshire	1,246	4,336	81,967	65.78	18.90	+.2	+1.6	+2.8	+12.5
N. J. 9/	12,293	43,382	1,446,142	117.64	33.34	+.1	-1.0	+4.6	+1.9
N. Mex.	717	1,355	25,601	35.71	18.89	+19.8	+8.3	+37.6	+30.7
N. Y. 10/	42,142	92,211	3,464,301	82.21	37.57	+1.3	-.6	+17.4	+28.2
N. C.	2,466	8,095	58,950	23.91	7.28	-4.7	-6.7	-.5	+2.3
N. Dak.	718	3,202	45,421	63.26	14.19	+3.8	-5.0	+2.5	+6.3
Ohio	35,148	128,817	2,640,494	75.13	20.50	+1.2	+4.3	-17.5	-19.9
Okla.	7,659	(6/)	107,932	14.09	---	---	-3.2	---	+4.2
Oreg.	5,742	(6/)	325,466	56.68	---	---	-7.6	---	-17.1
Pa.	39,682	47,980	2,362,008	59.52	49.23	+.5	+.8	-3.5	-4.0
P. R.	972	972	7,304	7.51	7.51	-26.7	-25.6	-30.6	-30.4
R. I.	2,914	6,566	170,675	58.57	25.99	-16.5	-19.7	+15.4	+14.8
S. C.	1,650	1,877	47,556	28.82	25.34	+1.3	-.3	+7.1	+2.9
S. Dak.	577	2,077	23,053	39.95	11.10	+19.1	+33.0	+12.1	+17.5
Tenn.	2,210	6,142	41,974	18.99	6.83	-23.5	-20.8	-34.6	-9.4
Tex. 7/ 11/	10,200	(6/)	267,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,965	5,931	146,495	74.55	24.70	+2.2	-9.2	+24.1	+22.8
Vt. 7/ 11/	1,100	(6/)	46,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	148	153	4,856	32.81	31.74	+2.7	+.5	-10.0	-5.8
Va.	3,120	9,340	140,398	45.00	15.03	+26.7	+11.4	+10.6	+12.1
Wash.	9,224	16,714	618,551	67.06	37.01	-8.6	-7.4	-47.3	-34.7
W. Va.	1,335	2,265	49,472	37.06	21.84	--.1	+3.3	-21.8	(12/)
Wis.	9,349	30,407	890,367	95.24	29.28	+1.5	+.3	-6.6	-5.0
Wyo.	682	2,879	65,222	95.63	22.65	+11.2	+26.4	-3.5	+6.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 7 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Partly estimated. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 10/ Includes an unknown number of cases and person receiving only medical care. 11/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions. 12/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 11. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, February 1964 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance
Total	$36,542,705	$31,770,975	$912,483	$9,020,035	$10,342,697	2/ $8,441,000
Ala.	1,064,321	69,810	3,993	66,179	431	2
Alaska 3/	28,215	---	---	6,304	---	4/ 56,880
Ariz.	43,318	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	663,136	139,588	18,342	184,750	36,589	39,283
Calif.	3,671,286	6,402,475	151,551	738,683	858,464	133,556
Colo.	899,717	---	4,705	92,482	104,448	94,977
Conn 5/	158,701	6/ 1,142,698	15,784	209,090	313,566	(7/)
Del.	18,591	---	2,474	---	---	---
Dist. of Col.	55,480	145,567	281	10,878	1,169	143
Fla. 3/	1,264,307	150,923	19,494	252,207	56,568	---
Ga.	721,781	---	7,447	113,990	---	---
Guam 8/	225	1,730	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/	13,326	114,180	3,496	50,928	75,937	35,208
Idaho	55,817	253,379	251	21,088	---	---
Ill. 3/	2,651,100	389,317	79,420	786,074	1,491,249	4/ 804,734
Ind.	763,422	---	32,136	48,273	207,999	---
Iowa	1,019,152	77,399	12,852	---	156,269	4/ 9/ 272,000
Kans.	449,499	6/ 147,573	5,811	88,670	144,026	78,087
Ky 3/	578,331	221,989	16,750	106,991	229,853	---
La.	2,079,512	75,218	5,956	84,208	18,536	2,700
Maine 3/	340,685	88,001	4,070	40,266	27,670	82,262
Md. 3/	86,526	339,946	3,603	65,868	---	1,022
Mass.	1,166,381	6/ 4,312,867	27,273	863,284	490,757	203,736
Mich.	846,367	2,008,999	29,602	260,411	199,142	429,841
Minn.	3,052,139	---	48,958	44,344	331,092	569,093
Miss.	131,443	---	---	---	---	---
Mo.	878,373	---	---	44,282	41,015	16,101
Mont.	382	---	610	1,449	44	4/ 369,454
Nebr.	596,883	---	33,080	94,033	31,869	---
Nev.	54,379	---	3,722	(10/)	9,548	4/ 256,760
N. H.	100,575	34,051	5,396	19,719	31,744	(7/)
N. J.	267,318	6/ 969,433	9,284	218,154	228,864	306,488
N. Mex. 3/	171,660	---	5,640	56,925	45,981	11,606
N. Y.	1,140,935	6/ 9,850,424	85,100	1,913,872	2,480,054	259,765
N. C.	340,928	---	28,239	216,545	188,707	4/ 137,808
N. Dak.	166,245	6/ 235,276	2,075	81,278	50,026	4/ 24,364
Ohio	1,770,778	---	45,841	262,415	393,689	4/ 930,857
Okla 3/	1,496,808	174,927	30,636	224,766	178,948	(7/)
Oreg.	131,372	459,699	3,902	157,347	78,341	65,977
Pa.	557,643	1,773,284	76,695	321,874	432,971	142,756
P. R.	22,453	81,102	---	---	---	---
R. I. 3/	92,643	---	1,485	47,907	141,488	4/ 81,538
S. C.	250,978	87,978	13,505	50,973	20,511	18,995
S. Dak.	99,819	---	---	---	---	4/ 110,846
Tenn.	581,842	250,091	3,220	27,443	43,078	---
Tex.	2,718,092	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	69,736	246,872	2,615	136,152	102,539	2,084
Vt. 3/	210,720	38,976	1,572	18,708	---	---
V. I.	2,832	1,208	4	93	16	148
Va.	234,923	24,581	12,351	80,299	46,703	4/ 20,648
Wash.	437,853	1,326,273	10,100	417,489	307,194	76,478
W. Va.	163,031	126,493	4,992	68,761	442,474	11,946
Wis.	2,118,244	---	37,712	412,453	291,613	185,888
Wyo.	42,482	8,648	458	12,130	11,515	41,110

1/ For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported. 2/ Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis. 3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance. 5/ Data for January; February data not available. 6/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $811 in Connecticut, $6,054 in Kansas, $99,498 in Massachusetts, $11,087 in New Jersey, $48,146 in New York, and $2,299 in North Dakota. 7/ Data not available. 8/ Estimated. 9/ Partly estimated. 10/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Table 12. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, February 1964 1/

State	Old-age assistance				Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	Medical assistance for the aged	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor for payments for medical care
Total	$78.29	$61.59	$16.70	$197.00	$82.76	$73.41	$9.35	$76.70	$58.15	$18.55	$32.05	$29.56	$2.50
Ala.	68.57	58.79	9.78	279.24	54.43	52.12	2.30	46.37	41.68	4.69	11.67	11.67	(2/)
Alaska 3/	88.96	68.63	20.33	---	77.65	77.65	---	122.99	63.52	59.47	34.44	34.44	---
Ariz.	62.41	59.17	3.24	---	72.20	72.20	---	67.49	67.49	---	28.59	28.59	---
Ark.	61.70	50.21	11.49	54.53	67.77	58.45	9.32	57.43	37.10	20.33	16.86	15.56	1.31
Calif.	110.26	96.65	13.61	287.60	129.36	117.05	12.31	107.01	90.26	16.74	44.77	42.79	1.98
Colo.	98.96	80.78	18.18	---	87.04	68.88	18.17	74.53	59.11	15.43	34.79	32.17	2.62
Conn. 4/	79.88	60.27	19.61	212.28	112.73	62.46	50.27	66.27	36.39	29.89	45.69	40.08	5.61
Del.	67.53	52.07	15.45	---	81.22	72.75	8.47	72.06	72.06	---	21.71	21.71	---
D. C.	85.40	62.64	22.76	282.65	73.04	71.57	1.47	77.08	73.46	3.62	32.70	32.64	.06
Fla. 3/	66.43	48.71	17.71	409.01	66.62	59.00	7.62	71.66	55.47	16.19	16.14	15.59	.55
Ga.	55.62	47.77	7.85	---	57.92	55.56	2.36	58.55	54.10	4.46	23.20	23.20	---
Guam 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/	65.88	54.21	11.67	252.05	111.26	69.64	41.62	117.47	68.83	48.64	36.01	30.61	5.40
Idaho	72.89	61.40	11.50	138.23	72.00	70.05	1.95	54.12	46.20	7.92	39.86	39.86	---
Ill. 3/	87.89	43.57	44.33	466.25	88.99	58.88	30.11	92.42	64.06	28.36	42.48	36.83	5.65
Ind.	76.68	43.88	32.80	---	79.01	60.96	18.04	101.02	46.90	54.12	28.45	24.04	4.41
Iowa	91.30	56.43	34.86	51.43	100.57	90.10	10.47	83.03	83.03	---	31.99	28.15	3.84
Kans.	88.35	68.93	19.42	135.39	86.27	74.99	11.28	107.46	87.63	19.83	38.05	33.72	4.33
Ky. 3/	61.41	51.15	10.26	35.93	70.88	63.98	6.89	73.78	62.67	11.12	25.61	22.62	2.99
La.	84.56	68.53	16.02	165.31	80.87	78.77	2.11	57.73	53.20	4.53	23.14	22.96	.18
Maine 3/	83.69	53.20	30.49	252.88	84.48	73.48	11.00	87.76	69.77	17.99	29.27	27.88	1.39
Md. 3/	71.96	62.78	9.18	35.56	78.50	69.71	8.79	77.15	67.87	9.28	32.60	32.60	---
Mass.	91.96	70.84	21.12	170.59	132.36	120.40	11.97	144.49	68.00	76.49	48.83	43.13	5.70
Mich.	86.57	69.72	16.85	368.42	92.20	74.71	17.48	116.44	80.33	36.10	36.89	35.32	1.56
Minn.	113.25	42.52	70.74	---	109.64	64.18	45.46	61.03	47.76	13.26	49.75	42.49	7.26
Miss.	38.92	37.16	1.76	---	43.22	43.22	---	43.63	43.63	---	9.56	9.56	---
Mo.	67.14	58.71	8.43	---	75.00	75.00	---	70.27	67.23	3.04	24.00	23.62	.39
Mont.	71.97	71.90	.07	---	84.27	81.93	2.34	79.61	78.45	1.16	34.85	34.84	.01
Nebr.	89.38	42.72	46.66	---	103.26	54.40	48.86	88.08	49.10	38.99	30.26	28.08	2.18
Nev.	88.58	67.27	21.31	---	118.73	96.84	21.89	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	31.80	29.78	2.02
N. H.	101.03	78.85	22.17	44.75	103.41	83.05	20.36	112.96	77.68	35.28	43.59	36.34	7.24
N. J.	80.22	61.11	19.11	203.28	83.46	73.56	9.91	93.92	67.30	26.62	47.77	45.39	2.39
N. Mex. 3/	74.59	58.66	15.93	---	89.77	73.38	16.40	85.74	69.23	16.51	31.38	29.88	1.50
N. Y.	91.34	71.05	20.29	306.47	107.87	81.25	26.62	125.71	70.84	54.87	43.51	38.47	5.04
N. C.	57.90	50.09	7.81	---	65.72	60.15	5.57	67.83	57.61	10.22	23.64	22.01	1.63
N. Dak.	103.63	73.48	30.16	218.66	100.58	73.64	26.95	126.05	67.49	58.56	43.53	36.23	7.29
Ohio	86.37	65.55	20.82	---	83.30	69.86	13.44	75.02	60.69	14.33	31.04	28.50	2.54
Okla. 3/	93.87	75.96	17.91	161.52	119.46	101.41	18.05	108.35	90.46	17.89	34.59	32.12	2.47
Oreg.	67.59	56.29	11.30	137.14	82.83	73.03	9.80	64.18	43.92	20.26	38.64	36.12	2.53
Pa.	74.54	62.69	11.85	232.20	75.02	70.73	4.29	69.55	52.98	16.58	28.83	27.55	1.29
P. R.	9.14	8.46	.68	31.64	8.35	8.35	---	8.60	8.60	---	3.63	3.63	---
R. I. 3/	84.99	69.49	15.50	---	86.28	71.28	15.00	90.61	73.01	17.60	39.99	34.09	5.90
S. C.	50.02	40.56	9.46	122.53	62.07	54.29	7.78	51.25	45.19	6.06	15.88	15.24	.64
S. Dak.	82.33	68.83	13.50	---	69.00	69.00	---	69.17	69.17	---	30.25	30.25	---
Tenn.	54.93	42.40	12.54	55.69	51.45	50.05	1.40	50.63	48.43	2.20	18.48	17.93	.56
Tex.	69.99	58.11	11.89	---	69.30	69.30	---	57.41	57.41	---	17.79	17.79	---
Utah	70.51	57.10	13.40	120.37	75.12	60.26	14.86	69.99	40.93	29.07	32.70	27.87	4.84
Vt. 3/	86.88	48.37	38.51	341.89	73.31	59.02	14.29	79.34	61.00	18.34	30.00	30.00	---
V. I.	37.17	31.17	6.00	10.60	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	33.19	32.19	1.00	16.91	16.90	.01
Va.	61.87	44.37	17.50	261.50	67.26	56.52	10.74	66.73	54.60	12.12	23.80	22.77	1.03
Wash.	74.50	61.76	12.74	145.06	84.11	68.99	15.12	54.47	31.95	22.52	35.09	30.81	4.29
W. Va.	49.01	38.11	10.90	18.84	47.93	41.99	5.94	51.35	40.46	10.89	26.69	23.13	3.56
Wis.	103.68	32.57	71.11	---	96.60	50.56	46.05	111.70	39.35	72.35	47.95	41.31	6.64
Wyo.	84.98	68.47	16.51	(7/)	80.21	72.04	8.18	88.02	68.58	19.44	39.43	35.90	3.53

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Less than 1 cent. 3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ January data; February data not available. 5/ Not computed; data estimated. 6/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. 7/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients.

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, summary data, February 1964

Current Month Data

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded during month		Benefits in current-payment status, end of month			Amount of benefits paid 1/ during month (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	303,015	---	---	---	---	$1,326,056
Total, OASI	268,225	---	---	---	---	1,220,693
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	213,726	---	19,204,813	$1,275,023	---	1,308,000
Monthly benefits, OASI	178,936	---	17,737,592	1,180,754	---	1,202,637
Monthly benefits, DI	34,790	---	1,467,221	94,270	---	105,363
Old-age (retired-worker)	85,932	$83.24	10,354,133	798,704	$77.14	806,272
Disability (disabled-worker)	17,297	94.77	834,936	75,687	90.65	84,000
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	32,523	39.96	2,758,904	109,145	39.56	112,626
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	27,368	41.08	2,589,028	103,677	40.04	106,255
Wife's or husband's (DI)	5,155	34.00	169,876	5,468	32.19	6,371
Widow's or widower's	24,190	72.95	2,037,173	136,544	67.03	141,559
Parent's	285	81.90	36,758	2,546	69.27	2,771
Child's (OASI and DI)	44,216	---	2,717,694	124,779	---	131,526
Child's (OASI--total)	31,878	---	2,255,285	111,664	---	116,534
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	8,082	30.14	422,043	11,818	28.00	12,353
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	23,796	54.85	1,833,242	99,846	54.46	104,181
Child's (DI)	12,338	28.18	462,409	13,115	28.36	14,992
Mother's	9,283	62.50	465,215	27,618	59.37	29,246
Lump-sum death payments	89,289	3/214.45	---	---	---	18,056

Comparative Data

Item	February 1964	January 1964	February 1963
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	19,204,813	19,143,748	18,241,673
Total, OASI	17,737,592	17,688,007	16,936,211
Total, DI	1,467,221	1,455,741	1,305,462
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,326,056	$1,311,520	$1,254,390
Total, OASI	1,220,693	1,208,393	1,156,924
Total, DI	105,363	103,127	97,466
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	85,932	95,300	105,352
In current-payment status, end of month	10,354,133	10,326,430	9,846,543
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$83.24	$86.39	$83.26
In current-payment status, end of month	77.14	77.04	76.44
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	17,297	14,836	17,820
In current-payment status, end of month	834,936	829,321	755,202
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$94.77	$94.59	$93.57
In current-payment status, end of month	90.65	90.61	90.07
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	15,034,000	14,994,000	14,322,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of monti (OASI and DI) 4/	13,258,000	13,228,000	12,630,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$18,235	$17,424	$17,988
DI	2,188	2,143	2,332

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump-sum per worker; 84,196 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

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